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THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

Hon. Frank Oliver has introduced a Bill to extend
the time for settlement duties on South African
Scrip. Is he legislating for the people or
for the land grabbers? He knows which



EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

MARCH 23rd, 1910

Volume II.

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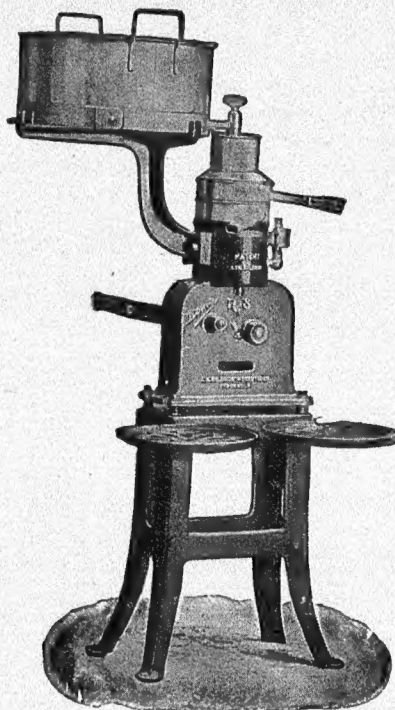
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Should your paper not reach you within this time hereafter kindly advise us at once so that means may be taken to insure your getting the paper on time. The large increase in our circulation since the First of January has necessitated the adding of additional facilities in our plant for getting the paper out quickly, but even these have been outgrown by the increased number of subscribers, and it is now found necessary to publish the paper in time to catch earlier mails than previously. This step should allow all papers to reach their destination in the West by Saturday, except perhaps in the case of very out of the way places.

Next thing in importance to having all questions affecting the Western farmer properly covered in the columns of The Guide, is to get the paper into the hands of our readers in good time and with regularity. You could help us materially in accomplishing this end by advising us should the service not be satisfactory.

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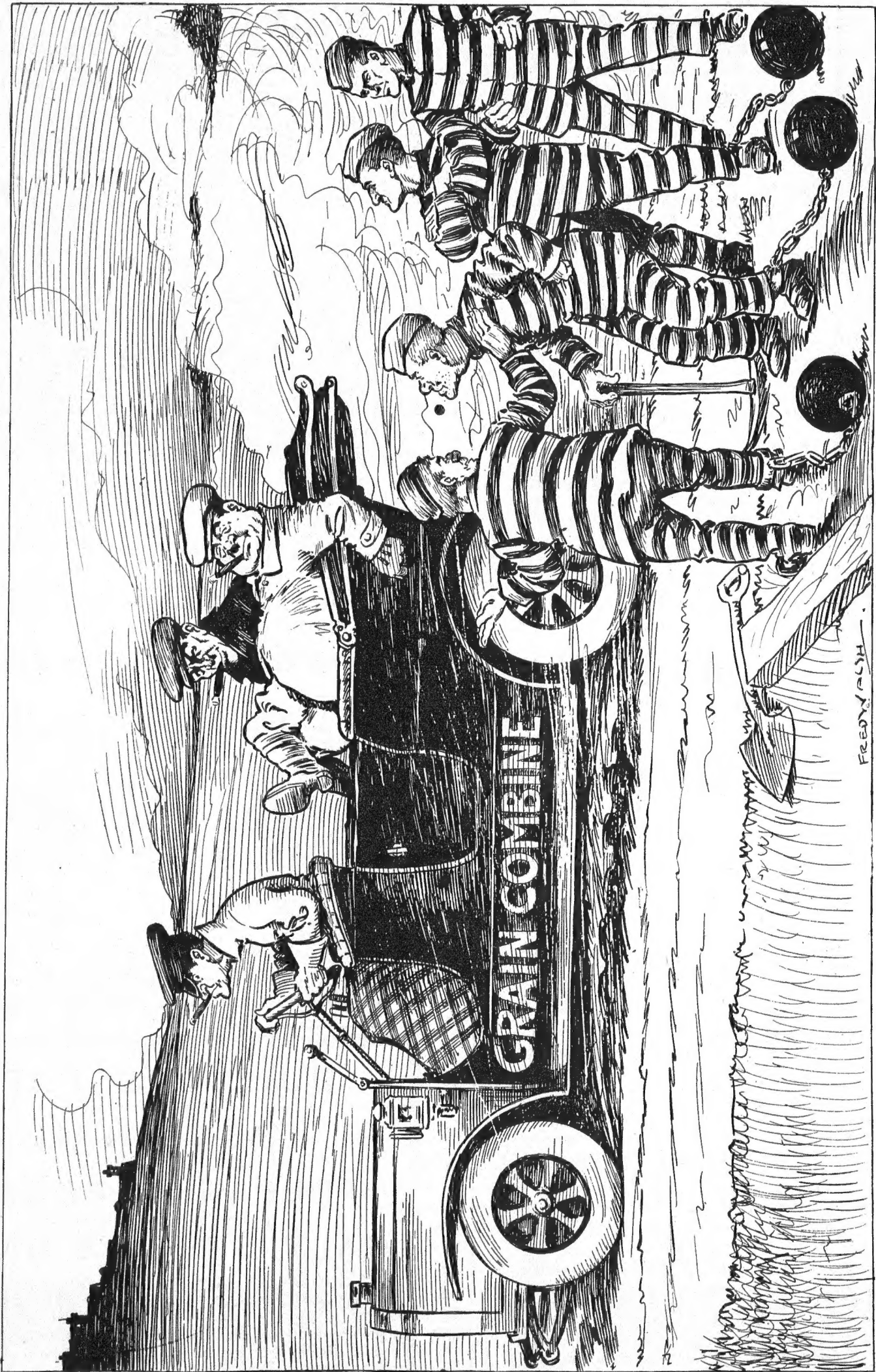
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MARCH 23rd, 1910

NOW COMES THE TEST

The struggle is over. The famous elevator bill has now become law, and the Grain Growers did not get the independent commission which they deemed one of the most important provisions of the elevator bill. The Elevator Committee presented their case to the best of their ability and we consider that they did credit to the farmers of the province whom they represented. That there will not be an independent commission is not the fault of the Elevator Committee. They stood for a principle which they believed to be right. The government could not see its way clear to grant their requests and hence the commission will be responsible to the government. The only important alteration made in the bill as first presented by the government is that the expropriation clause has been dropped. A trifling amendment was made in the 60 per cent. petition clause, but it did not amount to anything. The other provisions of the act are mainly in accord with the requests of the Grain Growers' Elevator Committee. The act itself prepares the way for a public grain storage system for which the Grain Growers have stood. It also provides for the creation of a sample market, which is one of the great necessities in the grain trade of today. The fact that there will be no independent commission forms the chief weakness of the act. Another great obstacle in the way of making the system a success is, that 60 per cent. of the farmers in the vicinity contributory to an elevator point must petition the government to provide an elevator at that point before securing an elevator. In the case of any new elevator to be erected, farmers must also pledge their support to that elevator. This latter, of course, is a trifling matter. The main obstacle is to the 60 per cent. petition. We understood that it was the intention of the agricultural committee of the legislature to drop the application of the entire 60 per cent. petition clause, except in the case of new elevators to be erected, but evidently our understanding was wrong.

However, the bill has become law and the government has voted \$50,000 for initial expenses and \$2,000,000 for acquiring elevators. The elevator committee have been asked by the government, to submit a number of names of men whom they regard as suitable for commissioners. This seems rather strange in view of the fact that the bill is not what the Grain Growers asked for, and, therefore, they cannot be responsible for it. Nevertheless, the bill has been passed and we believe that

the Elevator Committee will be doing its duty in the interest of farmers to see that the best men possible are named as commissioners. Before doing so we hope they will not forget to reaffirm their stand in favor of an independent commission, as it is the principle upon which they have stood and cannot recede from. Following that, we think they would be helping the farmers of the province by naming three commissioners and no more, and presenting these names to the government. We do not believe in the policy of naming more than three commissioners from which the government may choose. The Grain Growers should submit the names of three men in whom they have confidence. If the government can explain why any of the three should not be appointed, then it is a matter for further consideration by the elevator committee.

If this course is followed by the elevator committee, and accepted by the government, there will be an able commission appointed. The commissioners will, of course, be subject to government control, but with the moral support of the Grain Growers of Manitoba behind them, we doubt if any government will find it expedient to hamper them. The sixty per cent. petition clause will still continue to be a source of nuisance to the commissioners. In view of all the facts which have been taken up and with the Manitoba Grain Elevators Act before us, we think that it can be administered so that it will afford considerable relief from the oppression which has been felt in years past. If the new act will do this, the government will deserve the thanks of the farmers of the province. They might easily have been deserving of more thanks. However, the Grain Growers have accomplished a great deal. If, as we anticipate, in spite of all they are able to do, the elevator system does not work out satisfactorily, the government will then see more clearly the necessity of amendments embodying the requests of the Grain Growers. Both the government and the Grain Growers will then have had experience and there will be no theory to be discussed.

* * *

STAND ON THE SAME PRINCIPLE

The Hon. Robert Rogers in speaking on the elevator bill in the legislature last week, pointed out that the Grain Growers had not asked the Dominion government for an independent commission to be in control of the terminal elevators. He quoted a letter written to Sir Richard Cartwright by the Grain Growers, in support of his statement. He held, therefore, that the present bill as it passed the legislature is substantially what the Grain Growers asked for. Mr. Rogers overlooked the fact that in the petition sent to Ottawa, was a request for an independent commission to have charge of the terminal elevators, the same as had been asked of the Manitoba government. The fact that in this letter to Sir Richard Cartwright an independent commission was not specifically mentioned, does not, as the Winnipeg Telegram would infer, show that the Grain Growers desired less of the Dominion government than of the Manitoba government. The question of confidence on the part of the Grain Growers in either of the governments was not considered. There was no political side to the issue. The Grain Growers are as anxious that the commission in charge of the terminal elevators should be independent as the Manitoba elevator commission should be independent. There are, however, conditions to be considered. In Manitoba the Grain Growers were alone in urging for government-owned elevators and, therefore, could put their request in more concrete form. In approaching the Dominion government, however, they were supported by the grain exporters as well as by the Ontario millers. The Grain Growers could not carry the same influence down to Ottawa as they possess in Manitoba, where they are the

wealth producing class of the province. At Ottawa the Grain Growers could not well insist on the details of control without consulting the other interests who are supporting their demands. The millers and the grain exporters might demand the naming of members of this commission, and also a share in whatever control of the commission might be delegated directly to the people. There is no difficulty in reconciling the action of the Grain Growers towards all governments. They stand on the principle of independent control, whether it be one government or another government that takes over public utilities. The Grain Growers have not at any time dealt with any subject politically. All the great issues on which they have taken a stand, have shown that they are acting on behalf of the people, irrespective of party. It will be unfortunate if any interests attempt to draw the actions of the Grain Growers into the realm of party politics. Such an attempt will be resented by the Grain Growers.

* * *

CQ-OPERATION BILL KILLED

Newspaper reports state that the co-operation bill, introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd Harris, M.P., of Brantford, has been killed. It was sent to the banking and commerce committee on March 9, and within half an hour was thrown out by a vote of ten to eight. So far as the reports in the newspapers go, we do not know that a single western member gave the bill any support. The Retail Merchants' Association will consider that they have won an important victory, and from their view point they probably have. The wealth producers of Canada have been cast aside by the House of Commons for the benefit of comparatively few dealers, who wish to live upon unjust profits. This is but another example to prove the fact that representative government is a farce. The members in the House of Commons at Ottawa, as a rule, make no pretense of representing the people who elect them. Once they have been elected and sent to Ottawa they do as they like and the people have nothing to say. What is needed, and needed badly in this country, is a system which will insure that the members of parliament shall really represent the people of the country. This same bill was passed by the House of Commons last year, but was killed in the Senate. If the farmers and consumers remain firm and continue the agitation for fair play, the co-operation bill will pass the House of Commons next year.

* * *

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP

Hon. Frank Oliver has introduced a bill into the House of Commons to extend the time for settlement duties to begin on South African scrip until the end of 1911. This action is taken by Mr. Oliver despite the vigorous protests made by western farmers' associations. He knows that the scrip is now held by speculators and that his bill will simply be a means of robbing western farmers still further. It is hard to understand how Mr. Oliver, with his eyes wide open, can take the part of the land grabbers against the bona fide farmers of the west. It begins to look as though the interests of the people were regarded very lightly at Ottawa. At the rate things are going a farmer will have to contribute more largely than ever to the support of the wealthy and privileged classes. Mr. Oliver is minister of the interior and is supposed to be looking after the interests of the settlers in the west. Instead of that he seems to be promoting legislation in the interests of the land grabbers.

* * *

Government-owned elevators is a step towards ending the speculative system which depresses the price of Canadian wheat, on the Liverpool market, until after the farmers have disposed of their crop.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BILL

The bill introduced into the House of Commons by F. D. Monk, M.P., for the establishment of co-operative credit societies has passed the banking committee. This bill is such as will enable small holders to secure credit when they need it. It provides a means by which the small farmer or working man can secure assistance which he cannot secure through the present banking system in Canada. The banking system of Canada, or, as it might be well called, the banking combine, exists chiefly for the benefit of the wealthy people and is of very little use to the people of limited means. If the latter do use the present system, they have to pay exorbitant interest rates. Down in Quebec, thanks to the influence of Alphonse Desjardines, M.P., there are now a number of small co-operative credit societies which enable every man, no matter how poor, to obtain credit when he needs it. A striking fact in connection with these societies is that there has never been a bad loan made. The system followed in Quebec is worthy of study. If it can be applied in the rural parts of Western Canada, it will be a great boon to Western farmers.

* * *

ROCKFELLER'S PHILANTHROPY

John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, who is virtually the uncrowned king of the United States, is now making preparations to dispose of his wealth for the benefit of humanity. He has already given away about \$52,000,000 in various worthy schemes, mostly educational. Just at present there is a bill before the American Senate to incorporate the "Rockefeller Foundation" by which the Standard Oil millions may be dissipated for the purpose of carrying knowledge and for the promotion of good throughout the world. Mr. Rockefeller has undoubtedly done a great deal of good with his money, but he did a great deal of harm in getting it. It is estimated that Rockefeller has a fortune of \$1,000,000,000, although of course, he himself has no idea of the extent of his wealth. The history of the acquisition of the Rockefeller wealth forms the blackest chapter in the growth of the American republic. The combines, railroads and various enterprises that Rockefeller controls have been made possible by special privileges and by robbing the citizens of the United States of their just dues. In the beginning, it was largely rebates on railway freight rates that gave Rockefeller the advantage over competitors. By this means he killed nearly all other companies and brought the whole business into his own hands. Even if this new scheme of philanthropy is perfected, it will be hard to get rid of more than \$100,000,000 per year and this will not reduce Rockefeller's capital. It is a snug income for a man to have, but it never could be acquired honestly. No honest man ever had or ever will have an income of \$100,000,000 per year. The citizens of the United States are sitting by and watching a privileged few in their midst gobble up all the wealth of the nation. It could be stopped in one year and the citizens be given a fair deal if the legislators in the congress and senate were all honest men. The majority of the legislators are controlled in one way or other by monopolistic influences. It is pretty hard to look thankful when a man like Rockefeller makes a donation to some deserving institution, and the other supporters of the institution know that Rockefeller's beneficence largely comes out of their own pockets.

* * *

IRON AND STEEL BOUNTIES

There comes to us like a cool breeze on a hot summer day the announcement that the government will not renew the bounties on the manufacture of iron and steel which expires at the end of the coming fiscal year. Since 1896 these industries have received in hard cash from the Dominion treasury no less a sum than \$14,000,000. This seems

a lot of money for the privilege of having two or three iron and steel industries in Canada. They must have been very weak infants to require so much pap to keep them running. But, by the able support of this \$14,000,000 which the government has given them, they have not only been able to operate, but have also been able to pay dividends. In addition to the tariff protection given these industries and the \$14,000,000 obtained through bounties, they have also been protected in other ways. Railways which receive government support must buy their equipment from Canadian manufacturers. It seems to us that the agricultural industry is one of the most important in Canada. We try to look at this from an unbiased view point, and in doing so, we think that the farmers have as good a right to the \$14,000,000 as do a handful of capitalists. Just imagine what the judicious expenditure of \$14,000,000 could do for the farmers of Canada. Every farmer in Canada has been compelled to pay heavily for the purpose of filling the pockets of the iron and steel magnates. We doubt very much if the farmers like this. We cannot see either, where there has been any reciprocal benefit to the farmers. When we look over the various trusts and combines and see where each farmer puts up \$10 per year for one and, \$25 for another, and \$50 per year for a third, we soon see that nearly every farmer in Canada is being taxed several hundreds of dollars for the purpose of supporting combines. This is a system which gives the manager of the combine the legal right to pick the pockets of the farmers. The farmer has no redress. He must simply sit still and let the combines take all of his money that they wish to and be glad if they have left any at all.

* * *

A RAILWAY OWNED COUNTRY

When we sit down and think it over carefully we wonder who really controls this great western country of which we are all so proud. For instance, let us consider a few facts. It is a very rare thing to see a railway brought into a place where the majority of the people concerned would like to see it. The towns and cities of western Canada have a decided grievance against the big railway companies. As soon as a company is chartered, it begins to look around for a place to build. Surveys are run in various directions. Every town along the line is supposed to donate pretty nearly all its available property to the railway for the privilege of having the line come near it. If a town or city will not come to terms with the railway a survey is then run in another direction. The civic authorities usually capitulate and hand over the plunder that the railways demand. When the railways think of building shops or any additional works the town is compelled to come up again with a good donation. When the railway has a hotel to build, there is another chance for the towns and cities to show their gratitude. A private individual can build a hotel in a city and get no bonus whatsoever, but a railway company is always sure of tax exemption, fixed assessments or a free site, or some other of the numerous privileges which the citizens have to pay for. When a survey has been decided upon by the railway and the line fixed, the friends of the railway company get in ahead and gobble up the land. When the farmers come in to get land for legitimate uses, they have to go back ten or twelve miles from the railway and then spend the rest of their lives working for the speculator. Ever since the first railway went through western Canada, the railway history of this country has been one series of hold-ups. There is no power in Canada that can say where a railway has to go, or at least if there is such a power it is never used. Governments vie with each other in giving subsidies to railway companies either directly or by way of bond guarantees. In giving all the various bounties and donations to railways

it seems only right that governments should be able to say where a railway should be built. The governments of the three prairie provinces have guaranteed bonds for railway development to the extent of \$60,000,000 and yet their control over railways is imaginary. In addition to this, the Dominion government has given hundreds of millions of dollars to railways. In fact, the Dominion government practically built the Canadian Pacific Railway from coast to coast and handed it to a private company, retaining little or no control. It is a well-known fact that the big railway companies of Canada can do pretty much as they like. The smaller roads are being absorbed by the larger ones until now three companies control the Canadian railways. The management of these three roads have a good understanding among themselves, and there will never be any competition that will affect the dividends which will be paid to the shareholders. The railways are very nearly kings in Canada, and inside another decade, at the present rate of progress, the heads of the big railways will dictate the policy, not only in all the provincial legislatures, but in the Dominion parliament. We hear a great deal against government owned railways, but there is certainly a great deal more to be said against railway owned governments.

* * *

FRUITS OF THE COMBINE

One of the brightest flowers that has been brought to perfection under the Canadian system of protective tariff is that known as the Canadian Cement Company or in other words the Cement merger. It is less than a year since this merger was arranged, and already the people of Canada are beginning to pick the fruit. These fruits come high, but they are necessary and the people must have them. The cities of Canada are almost unanimous in favor of the "Made in Canada" campaign. Just at present they don't like it any too well. The city of Winnipeg has just let a contract for 25,000 barrels of cement at \$2.24 a barrel. Only last July they let a contract and got their cement at \$1.77 a barrel. They are thus contributing 47 cents a barrel or nearly \$12,000 to the pockets of the men who control the cement combine. It is estimated that the three western provinces use upwards of 500,000 barrels annually. That means that this year the people in these provinces who want to use cement and use as much as usual, will be handing nearly \$250,000 to their friends who control the cement combine.

These are cold, hard facts. It must be a very patriotic man who is willing to pay 47 cents extra on a barrel of cement for the sake of getting cement "Made in Canada." This is another example of commercial patriotism. The citizens of Winnipeg do not like the extra tax on cement any more than the other consumers in the west. At the present time the duty on cement coming from the United States is 51¾ cents per barrel. In Duluth, just a short distance from Winnipeg, cement is selling at \$1.05. This is certainly a good case for investigation by the Dominion government. If the House of Commons does not forget to enact the anti-combine bill now before the House there will be a good chance for dealing with the cement combine before another year is ended. The people of Canada are great users of cement and it will be used more and more as time goes on. We doubt very much if there is any particular desire on the part of the consumer to pay this additional price for the sake of the patriotism which is used as the halo of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The halo looks all right, but when it costs 47 cents extra on every barrel of cement, it makes an expensive halo.

* * *

If the domination of the corporative and monopolistic influences is to be held in check there must be inaugurated a bona fide system of "government by the people."

The Grain Grower's Guide

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Vol. II

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23rd, 1910

No. 34

U. S. Farmer Grain Dealers

By WILL PAYNE

In a recent issue of the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, Will Payne writes an interesting story of the way in which the farmers of the middle western states have gone into the elevator business against the combines. He writes:—Already in the middle west there are over fifteen hundred farmers' elevator companies marketing grain on a co-operative principle. Total membership of the companies exceeds two hundred thousand. This is almost altogether a growth of the last five years—especially of the last two or three years.

Iowa rather took the lead in this movement, and to tell what happened there is to tell substantially what happened in the other states. Headquarters of the movement in Iowa are at the village of Gowrie, between Des Moines and Fort Dodge, not far from the middle of the state. Mr. C. G. Messerole, secretary of the state association, lives there and runs the local co-operative company.

A gently-rolling, scantily-wooded, fat grain country surrounds Gowrie—the land of the big red barn. Mr. Messerole's office occupies a little red-brick building down by the Northwestern tracks, with a tall, drab elevator on one side, and on the other the company's shedlike warehouse for lumber, farm implements and the like. The little office was decidedly the busiest spot in town the day I was there—fur-coated farmers driving up to weigh-in bob-sleds loaded with shelled corn, or to weigh-out sleds loaded with coal. Several others were inside, wearing their buffalo robes in the face of a red-hot, soft-coal stove with an imperviousness to heat that would have shamed a salamander. In the little office there was casting up of accounts, drawing of checks. Over the telephone, intermittently, came enquiries about lumber and salt. To talk a bit without interruption, Mr. Messerole took me over to his pleasant home. His story gives a picture in miniature of this co-operative movement.

A Little Concern With Big Competition
"I was ambitious to be a grain dealer," he said, "and went to work in an elevator when I was a young man. Twenty-six years ago I got the management of an elevator at a small station six miles east of here. In those days, generally speaking, the farmer hadn't so much to complain of. At every railroad station there would be one or two or three independent grain buyers, local men, each with his elevator. In the great majority of cases those buyers really were independent, every man running his own business and competing with the others, trying to get as much grain as he could. In that way, with the buyers bidding against one another, the farmer usually got the fair price for his grain. If the buyers at one town tried to get the grain too cheap farmers would haul to another town. It was necessary for a town to bid up for the grain or its trade would fall away."

"Well, I ran my elevator on that plan, and for a while got along very well. But one day a man from a large commission company, in Chicago, dropped off at our town and came in to see me. He explained that his company had decided to have an elevator at that point. As they owned terminal elevators in Chicago, he said, and did a very large business, they could handle the grain to better advantage than I could. So he proposed to lease the elevator and put me in as manager,

paying me a commission on the amount of grain I handled.

"I didn't like it. While the elevator was not my individual property it was owned by local men, and they let me manage it to suit myself. Like most young men, I preferred to run the business in my own way, with a good show of owning it, to become merely the hired man of a big concern in Chicago; and the commission proposition offered only living wages, anyway.

We refused to lease the elevator. So the commission company built an elevator next to mine and ran me out of business in about a year, by paying more for grain than I could pay and live. Of course, we had no such resources as they had. We simply had to sell out to them. That is what the line houses were doing, about that time, all over the grain country."

A "line house," it should be explained, is a concern having elevators at a terminal market, such as Chicago or Minneapolis, with a string of local elevators out in the country. The name holds the same negative place in the affections of co-operative farmers that the hue of orange does in the hearts of patriotic Irishmen.

"I went to work for a line house myself," Mr. Messerole continued, "as grain was my business, and that seemed

"It wouldn't be any use to have an elevator if I couldn't get the grain paying as much as the line houses, and making a living by doing it." But I'd been thinking along that line—that the farmers had plenty of money with which to build elevators and handle grain. So I went up to Rockwell—in Cerro Gordo County, north of here—where a farmers co-operative company had been running successfully for a dozen years. I looked over their methods, then came here to Gowrie, and in September, 1902, we organized the company. At about that time several other farmers' companies were organized on the same plan. All of them had about the same experience.

"Of course, as our members were grain growers, we had no trouble in getting the grain; the trouble was in marketing it after we'd got it. I shipped to a commission man in Chicago whom I'd known a long while and with whom I'd done a good deal of business—an old friend, in fact. We had been running about two months when my friend wrote to me that it had been reported to him I was paying more for grain than the market would warrant—which was not only demoralizing to the local grain trade, but was bound to demoralize me if I kept it up. He said he would like to

"Well, other commission houses refused to sell our grain for us, in fear of a boycott from the Grain Dealers' Association. You see, this co-operative business was very small then, and it took nerve for a commission house to stand by it in the face of the hostility of the regulars. One commission man testified that when he began handling farmers' elevator business he had over two hundred accounts with regular dealers on his books, and at the time his testimony was given he had only three of those accounts left. So we had to ship to small concerns of doubtful responsibility. The other co-operative companies were having the same trouble. One of them, I know, had five cars of oats on the tracks for two weeks, trying to find somebody to sell it. Of course, we co-operatives cut only a small figure at that time. In this state especially the line houses and regulars, organized into the Grain Dealers' Association, did their best to put us out of business altogether, and a commission house didn't care to lose fifty regular shippers for the sake of getting half a dozen co-operatives."

Commission Houses Whipped Into Line

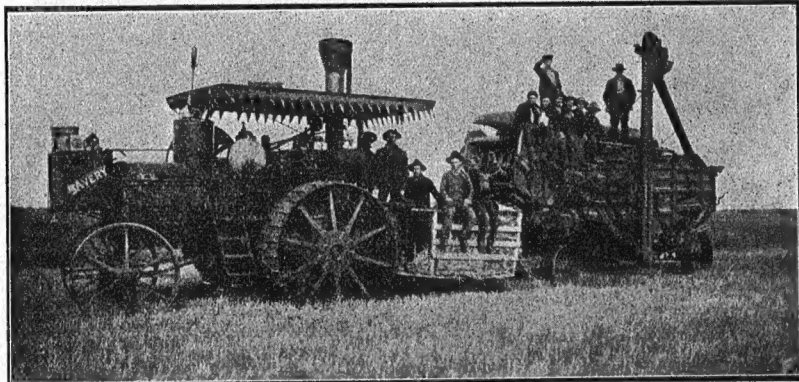
"On this subject of the fight that the farmers' companies had to make in order to live at all, and of the relations between the line houses and the railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission made an investigation under a senate resolution introduced by Senator LaFollette on evidence furnished by us. The commission held meetings at Chicago, Des Moines and other places. The testimony suggests what we were up against."

"It was plain enough that we needed an organization at least as big as the one opposed to us. The co-operative companies had a meeting at Rockwell in November, 1904, and organized the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Iowa. There were then twenty-one co-operative companies, but only six of them were really doing any business; the others had been practically shut out of the terminal markets. The work of the state association is propaganda—to spread the movement. You can see how well it has succeeded, for there are now over three hundred farmers' elevator companies in Iowa alone; nearly as many more in Illinois; other hundreds in Minnesota, Nebraska and the Dakotas. Naturally, commission houses are as anxious to get our business now as they were to avoid it when we were the under dog."

Practically all of the farmers' companies sell coal as well as buy grain. Some of them sell lumber, farm implements and binder twine. A few handle salt and flour. Now the regular dealers—especially those handling coal, lumber and implements—did not take kindly to these activities on the part of the co-operative companies. Indeed, the farmers had the same trouble in getting anybody to sell them supplies that they had in finding commission houses to handle their grain. They were boycotted on both sides. The problem was quite different from that of the Michigan fruit growers, for the co-operating grain growers ran into a vigorous, organized opposition.

A young man, judiciously described as not a farmer and of no known occupation, appeared in Gowrie and succeeded in buying four shares of stock in the farmers' company, paying fifty dollars for the

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Vogel's Threshing Outfit, Lewisville, Alta.

the only way to continue in it. I travelled for the company in Iowa, then in Illinois, and finally I branched out for myself again. I leased an elevator in Illinois, where it seemed that an independent might stand a show. Of course, that's apart from the Iowa story; but in time I was forced out again. I have a good many friends among the farmers. Several of them asked me why I was quitting. I told them the combination was too strong for me. Two or three of them said: 'But why don't you build an elevator of your own? We've got money. You know plenty of other farmers who have money. Why don't you raise the necessary capital among them?' I said:

have a statement from me on that point.

"I suspected that the Grain Dealers' Association, composed of the line houses and the regulars, had been after him, trying to get him to refuse our co-operative business, and so shut us out of the terminal market. So I sent my friend a complete statement of the company's business to date, showing that we had a profit margin of a cent and a half a bushel on all the grain we had handled. He replied that the statement was satisfactory, and he would be glad to continue to sell our grain at Chicago. But just eight days later he notified me peremptorily that he felt obliged to discontinue doing business for us."

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Elevator Bill Becomes Law

On Tuesday night, March 15, the Manitoba Elevator Bill was introduced in the legislature by the government, passed its third reading and received the signature of the lieutenant-governor next day. In the agricultural committee on Tuesday afternoon two important changes were made, the appropriation clause being eliminated, while the sixty per cent. petition clause was amended, so that the pledge applies only to points where the government will be asked to construct new elevators. The bill, as finally passed, contained these amendments. No change was made in the character of the commission, and it will remain responsible to the government, and contrary to the request of the Grain Growers elevator committee.

In Committee

At the committee stage of the Elevator Bill, J. T. Gordon moved that the clause providing for the purchase of existing elevators and the fixing of the price be amended by striking out the words, "but not allowing anything for franchise, goodwill or loss of business." Mr. Gordon said he thought the amendment should be passed in fairness to those who had vested interests in the elevator business.

The minister of education, Mr. Coldwell, said he could not accept the amendment. The clause was suggested by the memorial of the Grain Growers. He pointed out that since the expropriation clause had been dropped from the bill, this provision could only be taken advantage of in negotiating the purchase of an elevator. The clause would not be burdensome because the purchase of an elevator would be a matter of agreement between the commissioners and the owners.

The amendment was lost without a division.

The remaining clauses were passed without amendment.

Mr. Gordon moved the addition of a clause as follows: "Wherever, at any station, there is more than one elevator in existence at the time, the said government or commission shall decide to purchase or build an elevator, the policy of the government or commission shall be to acquire, if possible, all the elevators at such point."

Government's Policy

The minister of education again pointed out that the amendment merely stated a matter of policy and it was not usual or necessary to include statements or policy in a bill. The policy of the government in connection with the elevators had been discussed from time to time and it was clear that it was their intention to establish elevators wherever required.

The attorney-general supported the minister of education on this point and the amendment was defeated.

The bill was finally reported by the committee without amendment.

George Steele Objects

When the third reading of the bill was moved in the House, George Steele, member for Cypress, said he considered that he made his position on the bill clear when it was read a second time. He only wanted to supplement what he said on that occasion by again making his position plain. "I stated when the bill was being read a second time," he said, "that I would not oppose it on condition that the people who were asking for this legislation would produce figures to convince me that it could be made to pay. Now, sir, I hold in my hand the figures that were submitted by the committee of the Grain Growers' Association, and they are based not upon the clauses of this bill but upon their getting a monopoly of the trade. They get a surplus by getting all the grain that is grown in the province, by getting storage charges on all the grain grown in the province and the initial charges as well."

"I submit these are not figures that are of any use to this House. They are not the figures I asked for, because

Government Made Concessions on Two Points, but Refused to Appoint an Independent Commission

this is not a monopoly but a competitive system. I stated, on the second reading, that in my judgment the proper system, the proper way, was to make a monopoly out of the business, if possible. I think if the people who are asking for this legislation want to figure on a monopoly they should come here and ask for a monopoly. I submit that we have not been furnished with figures to show that it can be made to pay. Now, as I said before, that if the people who want this legislation would be willing to put up any deficits, all right. If you were going into competition with a business man—take for instance if you went into competition with the hardware man in your own town—you would want to figure out what business you were going to do, as it would not be safe to figure out that you were going to get it all, and the other man none. These figures are useless, to consider in connection with a competitive system, because they do not prove that the latter could be made to pay.

"If these people would take one or other side of the question I could understand them better. If they would say that the people asking for this legislation would put up for the losses, let them have it, but I say we have no business

ever, not satisfactory or sufficient. The amendment which provided that 60 per cent. of the farmers contributory to a proposed government elevator should only pledge themselves to support such elevator in the case of the building of the elevator, remained still unworkable. It was just as unworkable in the one case as in the other.

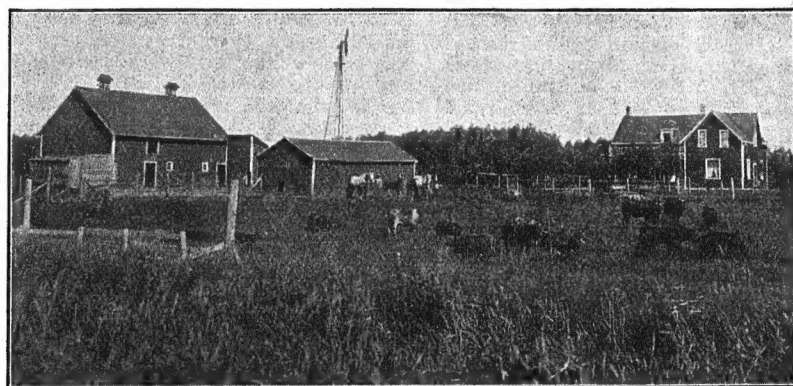
In connection with the commission to be appointed he did not think the scheme would be a success except under the control of an entirely independent commission. The responsibility for the carrying out of the scheme should be placed upon the commission and the commission should be responsible to the legislature. The commission should be entirely free from political control and from patronage, no matter what government was in power.

Mr. Norris then moved the following amendment to the amendment:

"That this bill be not now a read third time but referred back to committee of the whole with instructions to amend the same so as to make the commission directly responsible to the legislature."

Hon. Mr. Rogers

Hon. Robert Rogers replied on behalf of the government as follows: "I desire



Farm Home of J. L. Parkinson, Roland, Manitoba

to pass a bill of this kind, which, in my judgment, means that the people will have to make up large deficits. I, at the risk, perhaps, of being told that I am a nice kind of a farmer, submit that I do not want any legislation that is not fair to every person. The attorney-general told us that it was not the policy of the government to be unfair in the matter. That is all right. I presume it is not the policy of the government to be unfair in the matter but it all gets back to this—that if you want to be fair you have got to make a monopoly of it. No other way is fair, I just want to say, in closing, that, having taken the position I did, I submit the figures submitted to the agricultural committee this afternoon have not convinced me that this bill will provide a sound financial proposition."

Mr. Steele moved an amendment to the third reading to the effect that as no figures had been submitted showing that the system of elevators would pay, the bill be not read a third time now but that it be read six months hence.

Norris Protests

T. C. Norris, leader of the opposition, stated that the opposition had not objected to the bill going to the committee as they had expected that the bill would there be amended. It was true that there had been amendments. They were, how-

ever, not satisfactory or sufficient. The amendment which provided that 60 per cent. of the farmers contributory to a proposed government elevator should only pledge themselves to support such elevator in the case of the building of the elevator, remained still unworkable. It was just as unworkable in the one case as in the other. In connection with the commission to be appointed he did not think the scheme would be a success except under the control of an entirely independent commission. The responsibility for the carrying out of the scheme should be placed upon the commission and the commission should be responsible to the legislature. The commission should be entirely free from political control and from patronage, no matter what government was in power. Mr. Norris then moved the following amendment to the amendment: "That this bill be not now a read third time but referred back to committee of the whole with instructions to amend the same so as to make the commission directly responsible to the legislature."

Cannot Accept Principle

"Now, then, it is true my honorable friend, the leader of the opposition, has, upon a former occasion, as on the present, moved an amendment that we should have this matter dealt with by the legislature, instead of by a measure

of government control. Now, sir, this is a principle which we cannot and will not accept because, Mr. Speaker, it would not carry with it a guarantee, or it would not by any form that has been presented to this House, make clear that the bill under such conditions as that would be workable in any shape or form, and I want to say that we have not been asked by any number of people for such a bill as that suggested in the amendment to the amendment as proposed by the leader of the opposition. We are fulfilling our conditions and our understanding in respect to the plan adopted and suggested when we undertook to carry this measure into effect, and in order that I may be able to make clear to this House and to the people of this country that we are doing this in accordance with the wishes of the grain growers of Manitoba, I am going to read to you a portion of a letter addressed by representatives of the grain growers of this province to the minister of trade and commerce at Ottawa, and dated as late as January 31 last, and I wish the honorable members of this House to take note of the reference in this letter in respect to the plan they suggest as being the only sound and workable plan under which it could be carried out to the satisfaction of the people of this province.

The Letter

"The letter is addressed to Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, and is as follows:

"In further reference to our interview on January 28 respecting certain proposed amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act, and the acquiring and operating of the privately-owned terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur by the government of Canada as a public utility, we beg to submit the following memorandum:

"That the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur be owned and operated by the Dominion government through a commission, thereby increasing their usefulness to the farming community of the western provinces, and that our executive bring pressure to bear upon the Dominion government to this effect as soon as possible."

"A little later on they deal with the question in the following language:

"At the same time they recognize what is generally conceded in Canada, and more fully, perhaps, in the United States, that corporations cannot efficiently be controlled by legislation; that in the matter of grain storage elevators where the operation is in control of dealers in grain, no legislation or system of supervision will be effective in preventing abuses that are detrimental to the farming and milling interests. The only effective remedy they can suggest is for the provincial governments to own and operate the elevators in their respective provinces, and for the Dominion government to acquire and operate the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur."

"The provincial governments of the prairie provinces have yielded to public opinion, conceded the principle, and are moving in the direction of providing necessary public storage at interior points."

"Unless the Dominion government will accede to our request as above expressed, what is being done in the west will fall far short of accomplishing the purpose for which it was intended."

"In view of these important considerations, and that those terminal elevators are the only vulnerable point on this most important trade route for grain from prairies to seaboard, the exceptional nature of the situation fully justifies the government entering into the under-

Continued on Page 22

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Mixed Farming and Grain Growing

The subject I have chosen for today's discussion is "Mixed Farming versus Grain Growing," or, in other words, "Is mixed farming or grain growing the more profitable and desirable for the Manitoba farmer, and especially to the farmer in this district?" The object of this paper is not to teach anyone how to farm properly and scientifically—that is the purpose of the farm journals—but rather to bring forth a few points which will serve to create such a discussion as will help to reduce some of our difficulties and perhaps solve others.

Mixed farming is a very wide subject, one on which a large volume might be written and still be incomplete. Before going further, it will be well to ask ourselves, "What is mixed farming?" and the definition I would give myself is that it is a system of farming whereby a large proportion of the area of the farm is devoted to the maintenance of live stock of various kinds, and where the revenue derived from the sale or the products of such stock forms a very considerable part of the year's income. The balance of the farm, of course, is devoted to cereals.

In contra-distinction to this, grain growing is the system under which the farmer depends almost solely upon the sale of the cereals he raises for his income, and if he should happen to have an extra cow or steer or half a dozen hogs to sell, that is looked upon as a side line. I might almost say a by-product of little importance. Assuming this comparison to be correct, I am sure you will agree with me that in this Reston district there are a very few mixed farmers.

There is more than one reason for this state of affairs. In the early days most of us came here with little or no capital, and by the time we had secured land and purchased a few necessities it behooved us to secure a living by such methods as ensured the quickest returns. Consequently, once launched upon grain growing, we have not yet seen good and sufficient reason why we should mend our ways. Again, the markets for live stock are anything but inviting, and while they continue so unsatisfactory farmers will be slow to undertake anything so precarious.

There is no doubt in my mind that mixed farming is the ideal system, but in the limited time at our disposal today we can only touch on a few reasons why it is so, and the most important I believe to be the maintenance of fertility in our soils. In all older countries it is found to be absolutely necessary to use fertilizers of some description in order to produce any crop, and while we, in this newer west, have not yet been compelled to resort to this practice, we cannot expect long to escape the penalties of continually taking from the soil without adding to it. No soil on the face of the earth is inexhaustible, and scientists tell us that it is much easier to maintain fertility than to restore it. Already we are told that in the older parts of Manitoba the land shows signs of wearing out, for while good crops of straw can still be produced there, the elements which go to form the grain are lacking and consequently the yield is disappointing. It seems to me that this reason alone should be quite strong enough to induce us to keep more live stock if other conditions were favorable, as by so doing we would have enough manure for our purpose without being obliged to fall back on the expensive, and I might almost say, make-shift, way of using artificial manures.

Most men, I believe, have a natural liking for some particular kind of live stock. It may be horses, it may be cattle, it may be hogs or sheep, and even the insignificant hen is not unworthy of notice as a source of income, especially from the housewife's point of view. I think it would be the part of wisdom before entering into the live stock industry for the farmer to decide for himself the kind of livestock he would take most interest in and what his farm is best fitted for. Also he must consider the conditions

under which he will be placed as regards labor, markets, etc.

Every farmer must keep horses. Would it not be well, especially for those who have no breaking or backsetting to do, to keep as many brood mares as possible, and raise enough colts, not only to keep up their full complement of horse-flesh, but also to have some for sale every year after they reach three or four years of age.

Usually there is a slack time after seeding, when mares could be well spared for a few weeks for the purpose of raising their off-spring. Or they might be bred to produce foals in the fall just before the cold weather sets in. Then, if suitable feed were provided, they would be making money for the farmer instead of eating their heads off in idleness during the winter. Some will tell us there is too much risk in breeding valuable mares, and that it is as cheap in the long run to buy their horses as to chance losing the mares and paying for dead foals. I admit there is a heavy risk, but would submit that this may be reduced by insurance, a precaution which is almost invariably practiced by British farmers. By the payment of a few dollars one can be protected to the extent of two-thirds or three-quarters of the value of the mare, and also a certain amount for the foal. As we all know, the present price of horses is very high, and the prospects for the future look decidedly bright for those who will have any to spare. However, attractive horse breeding may be, it is to the horned stock the average farmer must look for means to maintain his farm in good condition, and I venture to think that from 30 to 50 head of cattle of all ages could be kept by every farmer and considerable more by some. Further, I say, not only "can," but in the not far distant future "will" be kept.

Let us look at some of the advantages of this system. Some form of crop rotation must be practiced which will make substantial provision for growing feed. This will no doubt reduce the acreage devoted to wheat and to bare summer-fallow and increase the amount of coarse grains and hay and pasture.

It will also mean cleaner farms as fencing must be done to keep stock in their places and at the same time keep stray stock away and prevent trails being made through the fields thereby preventing the introduction of many weed seeds. The weeds already on the farm can be kept under better control by growing more coarse grains and artificial grasses.

As there would be less wheat to handle, fewer extra men would be required for harvest and that problem, instead of increasing, with every succeeding year would become less acute than at present.

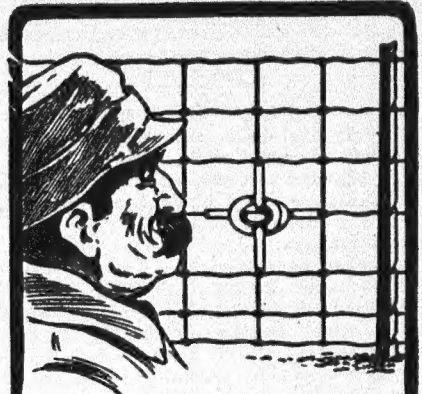
Farmers within reasonable distance of a station might find it profitable to keep, say, ten or more dairy cows, either for home butter making or for the purpose of shipping cream and also as an adjunct to this branch a few brood sows from which two litters yearly should be raised and fattened.

Other farmers living more remote from market might prefer to give their attention to raising beef or perhaps stockers which should find ready sale among those who can stall-feed during the winter. The mixed farmer, by proper planning, should have something to turn into cash every month in the year.

Of course, mixed farming has its drawbacks, too. There is something to occupy the time all day and every day from January 1st to December 31st, especially where dairying is followed, and suitable help is not always available. Most hired men have a strong antipathy to milking cows, feeding pigs and the hundred and one other little things that require to be done, but such matters can usually be adjusted in one way or another.

Dairying, too, almost invariably adds to the work of the already overburdened wife, so that where domestic help is not within reach I think no man would be justified in expecting his better half to

Continued on Page 30



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U. S. Farmer Grain Dealers

Continued from Page 7

twenty-five dollar shares. He then asserted his legal right, as a stockholder, to examine the company's books. The company resisted, and the supreme court of the state sustained it. The court's opinion says:

It appears from the testimony, with reasonable certainty, that an organized system of boycott has been applied to the defendant (the co-operative company) for several years by so-called regular dealers. These regular dealers are organized into associations. It is a part of the course of conduct of some of these associations to ascertain what wholesale and jobbing and commission houses do business with the defendant and other like corporations. For that purpose a system of espionage has been adopted. When the name of a jobbing or wholesale house is discovered that does business with the defendant some form of coercion is resorted to to cause it to desist. The result is that in order to do business at all the defendant is compelled to keep secret the names of the persons with whom it deals at jobbing and wholesale centers. Much of the time it is unable to buy the supplies needed for its trade, solely because of such boycott. At the time of the trial there were only two sources from which it could obtain lumber, and it was able to maintain these sources only by keeping the names secret. In order to keep secret the names of persons from whom it buys and to whom it ships grain it has had to adopt a system of initials and reassignments. . . . We think it may fairly be said from the evidence that the parties engaged in such boycott are guilty of an unlawful conspiracy to destroy the business of the defendant, or else to coerce it into maintaining an approved scale of prices. . . . It is our conclusion, therefore, that the plaintiff is entitled to no aid from a court of equity.

Presumably the sympathy of the railroads, as big business organizations for profit, would be on the side of the like organizations which were hostile to the co-operative companies. Farmers complain that often the regulars got better treatment than they did in the way of prompt delivery of coal and supplies of empty cars for grain shipments. It was alleged before the Interstate Commerce Commission that sometimes railroads refused to permit the erection of a farmers' elevator next the tracks, while granting that permission to others.

Railroads in the Elevator Business

There was a very widespread suspicion, by no means confined to co-operators, that the railroads helped the line houses to absorb the country grain trade by granting them rebates in some form or other, and that this was why the line houses could overbid an independent and drive him out of business. No evidence of rebating was adduced before the commission; but the very intimate relationship between the railroads and the big terminal elevator concerns was sufficiently indicated by the following instance brought out at Chicago:

Mr. Shaffer testified that he purchased from the Counselman Estate three terminal elevators, paying seven hundred thousand dollars for them. He then organized the Chicago-Rock Island Elevator Company, to which he transferred the elevators. In payment for the elevators this company issued to him one million dollars of capital stock and one million dollars of five per cent. bonds. The elevators were then sold to the Rock Island Railroad, subject to the one million dollars of bonds, payment of which, principal and interest, was guaranteed by the railroad. Next, the railroad leased the elevators to Mr. Shaffer for twenty years—or during the life of the bonds—rent free, agreeing to pay the taxes and insurance and to make all necessary repairs upon the buildings.

"The railroad company," said Commissioner Prouty, "is paying you interest on a million dollars and giving you the use of the property rent free, paying insurance and taxes and keeping the exterior of the buildings in repair?"

"Exactly," replied Mr. Shaffer. "But I agree to bring to the elevators, over the Rock Island Railroad, at least five million bushels of grain a year. I have

to pay a penalty of one cent for every bushel short of the five millions. I could have disposed of the elevators to some other road if the Rock Island had not taken them."

Mr. Rosenbaum testified that he leased, at Chicago, public elevators A and B of the Rock Island; he paid no rent and the railroad paid the taxes and insurance. He pointed out, however, that A and B were old-fashioned houses in which it was so expensive to handle grain that even on such favorable terms there was little in operating them.

Such relations between the railroads and the big terminal concerns naturally make the farmer somewhat suspicious, especially when the terminal concern, with its intimate railroad affiliations, reaches out into the country and absorbs the local elevators.

The manager of the line house testified at Chicago that there was no combination among them governing the price that should be paid to farmers for grain in the country. "There is no agreement," he said. "It is simply an understanding that they will not pay above a certain price."

An understanding among line houses covering in 1905 some two hundred points in Minnesota, South Dakota and North Dakota was explained by the secretary. He furnished each of the houses daily with a card showing the prices which, in his opinion, it would be appropriate for them to pay farmers for their grain; but they were under no obligations to stick to the card prices if they did not wish to.

However, the total volume of business was proportioned among the various houses that were parties to the agreement, a certain per cent. of the total being allotted to each house. If any house did more than its allotted proportion it was fined two and one-half cents a bushel on the excess as to wheat, and two cents a bushel as to oats, and the money derived from the fines was divided proportionately among the houses that got less than their prescribed share. Thus, it seems, there was little incentive for departing from the card price and overbidding an alleged competitor. Elsewhere, also, card prices were distributed among the line houses and the regulars affiliated with them.

In short, the farmer believed that the competitive method of buying his grain had broken down, or was breaking down; that the prices which he received were fixed by big combinations, and that those prices were unfair. That is the situation out of which the co-operative movement grew, and which has kept it growing ever since. Probably the hostility that it has encountered—the boycotting by commission houses, lumber dealers and so on—has simply endeared it to its adherents. That is the way those things usually work.

Back of every so-called beginning of co-operation, in this country and in Europe, there was some other beginning. The co-operative idea itself is as old as humanity. For example, it is often said that co-operation among grain raisers of the Middle West began at Rockwell, Iowa, twenty-one years ago. But there were a number of still earlier co-operative undertakings along this line which have failed.

Thomas McManus was one of the organizers of the Rockwell company that succeeded. Even then, it seems from his account the grain dealers of Cerro Gordo County and thereabouts had got up a sort of trust. "The trust's headquarters were at Mason City," said Mr. McManus, in describing the situation before a convention of co-operating farmers in Illinois. "They used to meet and fix the price of grain. There was no fair dealing at the hands of the trust. We farmers used to meet in crowds and discuss the situation. Finally we organized our Rockwell Co-operative Company with a hundred members. We had to meet the unjust discrimination and rebates of the railroads. We also had the agricultural implement companies and the coal and lumber organizations to fight. Inside of six months the opposition had our company's credit almost ruined. We could not get a car of coal or flour on credit. It was hard to hold our ground. We called a special meeting and doubled our shares. We were determined to fight it out. We could get no credits from the banks so as to borrow money to carry on our business. Opposition made

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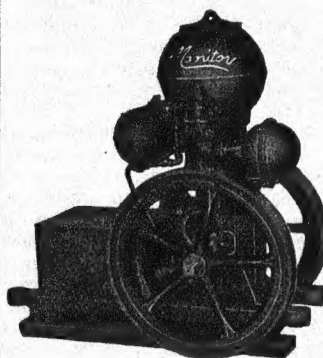
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us more determined. I believe if it had not been for the opposition we should not be where we are today. When we were crippled financially private parties put up money for us and shipped the grain on their own funds."

The Farmers Penalty Clause

"Later on, when other farmers' companies had been organized, all but two commission houses refused to handle our grain. I have known shipments from farmers' elevators to stand on a siding for five days. The situation is changed now. I find the commission men who formerly would not take our business patting us on the back and calling us good fellows. I wish to say to you: 'Remember the men who handled your grain when by so doing they were liable to lose their business.'"

"Gentlemen," added Mr. McManus impressively, in closing his address, "I bear those fellows who tried to down us no hatred; but there is enough Irish in me to remember those fellows."

Co-operative grain-selling had been tried before and had failed. The success of the Rockwell company and of those that came later is often attributed to a device which that company adopted, called the penalty clause or the maintenance clause. This provides that any member who sells his grain otherwise than to the company shall pay a penalty of one-half cent to a cent and a half a bushel—the amount of the fine varying in different companies. This is to prevent the opposition from taking away the business of the farmers' company by simply overbidding it for a season or two. An outside buyer must overbid the company by more than the amount of the penalty in order to get its members' business. It is said there has been no failure of a farmers' company which has adopted this clause—except one or two instances in which failure was caused by speculation and embezzlement on the part of the manager. In selling coal, lumber and other merchandise, however, the companies lay no obligation upon the members, who are free to buy of the company or elsewhere, as they please.

The farmers' companies are called co-operative; but except in the case of the newer ones the description is not strictly accurate. They are organized under the general incorporation laws of the state, like any other business company. They buy the grain outright, paying cash for it on delivery, and they buy from members and non-members alike, paying the same price to both. In the older companies whatever profit arises from handling the grain is distributed among the stockholders in the form of dividends or goes to swell the surplus of the company. Thus, in form, the relations of the farmers' company to its patrons are exactly the same as the relations of a strictly private company, which is conducted for the profits of the stockholders. There is, of course, the important difference that the stockholders in a co-operative company, for the most part, are, or originally were, farmers, and their principle object in forming the company was not to make a profit on the stock, but to get a better price for their grain. In the well-managed companies, however, the stock has proved a very good investment, and as farmers retire or die the tendency is for the stock to drift rather more into the hands of men who are not actively engaged in grain raising. Thus it is possible that in time a company may be largely owned by men who are more interested in getting a profit on the stock than in paying a high price for grain.

Take, for example, the Gowrie Company, organized in 1902. Its capital stock is \$25,000, divided into shares of \$25 each; but it began business with only \$4525 paid up. In three years its accumulated profits enabled the directors to pay a stock dividend of 100 per cent. Since then cash dividends of 10 per cent. a year have been paid, and the accumulated surplus now amounts to \$11,000. The company does a gross business of about \$385,000 a year and handles in the neighborhood of 300,000 bushels of grain annually, on which the average net profit to the association is rather under one cent a bushel.

But at present only about a hundred of its stockholders or members are actively engaged in farming. Fully half the grain that the company handles is purchased from non-members. These non-members simply sell their grain outright to the company, and have no further interest

in the profit that may accrue from handling it.

The newer companies, however, are more fully co-operative. They provide for a distribution of only a part of the profits among the stockholders, the remainder being divided among those who sell grain to the company in proportion to the amount of grain sold—in short, giving the farmer all that his grain actually brings in the terminal market, less the cost of handling and a fair return upon the capital employed. It is likely that the old companies will generally adopt this feature. Also, the companies desire a law enabling them to control their stock, so that they can foreclose it out of undesirable hands.

A Typical Company

In selling coal, lumber, and so on, the companies operate like any strictly private concern—simply selling the merchandise at a certain price to members and non-members alike, and on the selling side there is no attempt to extend the co-operative principle by dividing profits among the purchasers.

Buying grain is, of course, the principal business of these co-operative companies. A great majority of them in Iowa and the other states sell coal. Rather more generally they are now taking up the selling of lumber, implements and some other farm staples. In the matter of selling merchandise the first company—the Rockwell, Iowa, Farmers' Co-operative Society—has gone rather further. Its latest annual report, after twenty years' successful existence, shows a gross business for the year slightly exceeding five hundred thousand dollars. During the year it bought, in round numbers, four hundred thousand bushels of grain and sold a hundred thousand pounds of oil meal, forty thousand pounds of barbed wire and nails, forty-four thousand pounds of binder twine, twenty-five hundred tons of coal, forty-four hundred sacks of flour, fifteen hundred sacks of salt, four hundred thousand feet of lumber, a thousand grain sacks, seventeen thousand dollars' worth of clothing and shoes, besides smaller items.

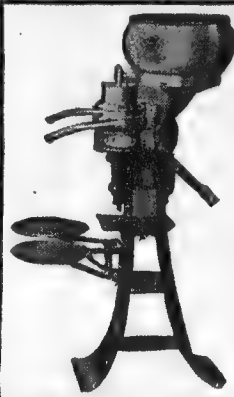
Some of the companies publish their annual reports in the American Co-operative Journal, edited by Mr. Meserole, of Gowrie, which is especially the organ of the movement. In a recent number I find, among others, the Hatton, North Dakota, Farmers' Elevator Company reporting the purchase of 400,000 bushels of grain—in round numbers—and the sale of twenty-six carloads of coal; the Monticello, Illinois, Farmers' Grain Company, with six hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain purchased and sales of forty-four hundred tons of coal, six hundred barrels of salt, two hundred and thirty balls of twine; the Palmer, Iowa, Company, buying one hundred and thirty-five thousand bushels of grain and selling eighteen hundred tons of coal, ninety-two cars of tile, seventy-five hundred pounds of twine. These random examples will suggest the activities of a co-operative company.

Now, at almost every one of the hundreds of towns in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and the Dakotas, where there is a farmers' co-operative company, there is also an independent or non-co-operative grain elevator. Sometimes there are two or three of them. Moreover, at practically every town, alongside of the co-operative company there is a non-co-operative dealer in coal, lumber implements and whatever else the farmers' company handles. In short, the co-operative system is in direct competition with the non-co-operative system at every point, both on the buying and the selling side. And the non-co-operative system undeniably lives under that competition.

The Effect on the Independents

This fact is sometimes cited as proof that the co-operative method, after all, does not do any more for the farmer, either as a seller of grain or as a buyer of coal and lumber, than the old individualistic method did. But certainly in the minds of the co-operators themselves there is no doubt whatever about the answer. They say—and the weight of disinterested testimony supports them—that the farmers' elevators have had the effect of adding at least two or three cents a bushel to the price that the farmer receives for his grain at points where they operate. True, the independent buyer has to pay the same price that the farmers' elevator does, or he couldn't

Continued on Page 30



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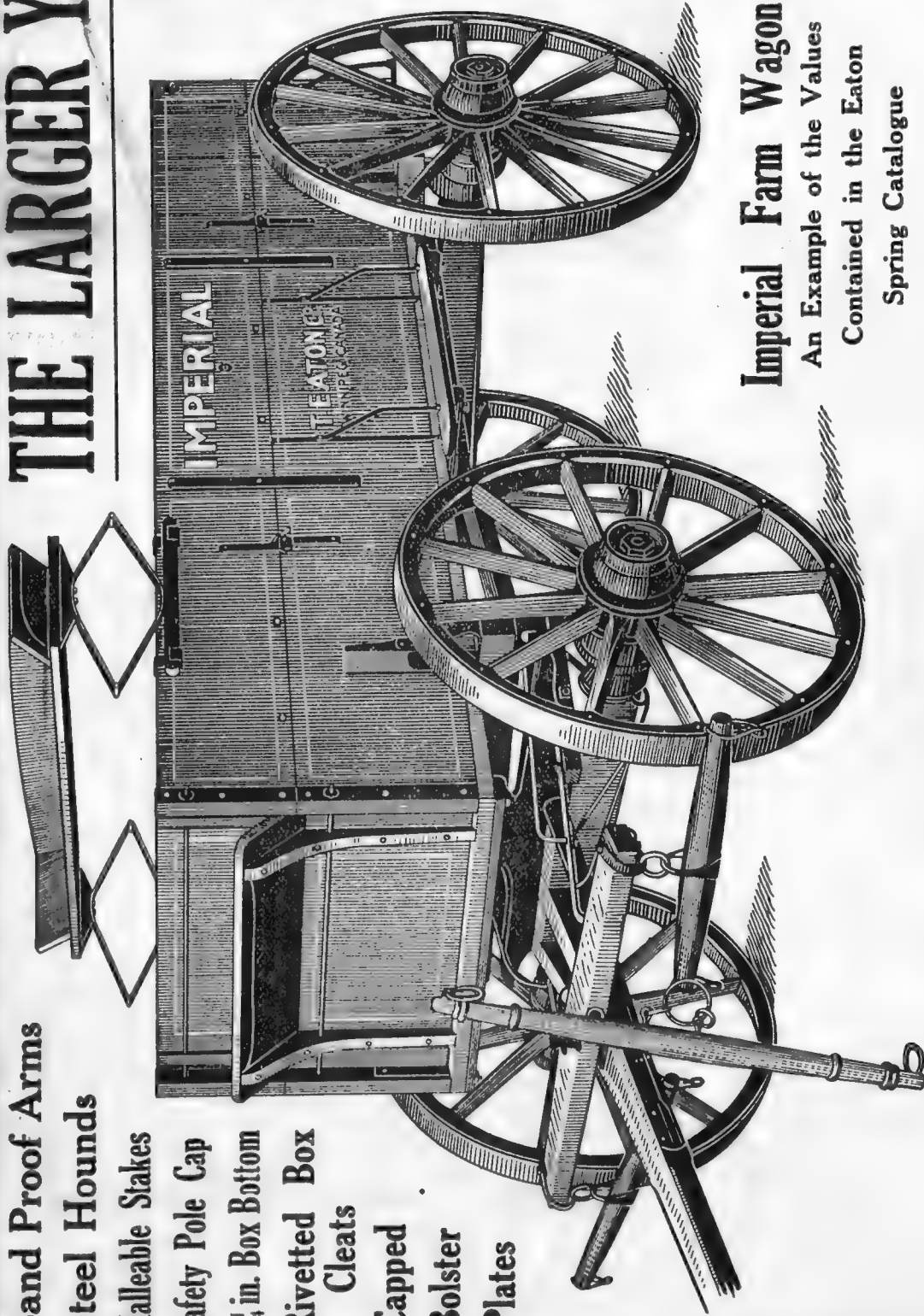
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

COMPULSORY HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, GUIDE.—As this is a live question with the farmers, at this time, and was dealt with at the U.F.A. convention at Edmonton, but is not as yet settled as there was a number of schemes presented by different delegates and the resolution committee recommended that it be left in the hands of the directors. I opposed the recommendation of the committee because I had good reasons to believe that if the hail insurance problem was left in the hands of the directors, the compulsory hail insurance on the graduated land tax system would be killed, and I also believe that if it were to go before the unions and be discussed there it would carry because the first time it was introduced in an equity convention it carried with a small majority; the second time it carried unanimously, then it was sent to the locals to be discussed and about 24 locals adopted it. I do not know of it being rejected once, it was also dealt with at the East Clover Bar Union No. 3, one of the largest in the province and adopted by a large majority. So I moved that the different schemes be referred back to the unions to be discussed and that the secretary send a statement to each union to that effect and that they should take this subject up at once and whichever scheme secured the most votes be adopted by the directors, that all returns be in by the first of April, and I am glad to state that my motion carried almost unanimously. Now, as I am the father of the Compulsory Hail Insurance on the graduated land tax system, I feel it my duty to stay by it to the finish. The following is my resolution presented at the Edmonton convention, "that all grain crops in the province be insured from loss by hail as follows:

"The first quarter section owned by any one person shall be exempt from taxes, and for any person, corporation, or company owning more than one quarter, the taxes for the second quarter shall be one cent per acre and for every additional quarter the taxes be raised one cent an acre until it reaches a maximum of 5 cents." This is how it works out: A farmer owning, say, one section of 640 acres, the second quarter his taxes would be \$1.60, the third \$3.20, and the fourth \$4.80, total \$9.60. That all ranchmen be exempt from this tax if they own 10 head of cattle or horses or 30 sheep to each quarter section. Now we will point out the merits of this insurance. First, all grain crops will be insured, an application fee of 50 cents will be saved, and the cost of collection and appraising will probably be reduced over 50 per cent. Then, under the old system, the small holders of land and those that can least afford to suffer loss by hail, their crops are very seldom covered by insurance for various reasons. It is not always convenient for them to get an application paper, and it takes time to attend to getting the contract signed and quite often it is neglected, so when the hail comes many are left in straightened circumstances, causing hardship and suffering that could be avoided. Then the rate of 20 to 40 cents an acre is quite a burden to many. Some claim it is unjust to tax speculators for something which he cannot receive any benefit from. Premier Rutherford said at East Clover Bar, the farmers did not want charity by getting other people to pay their taxes for them. That is one way to look at it. Now let me show the other side of the picture. Remember, thousands, yes, millions, of acres of land have been disposed of by the government to rich men in combine at prices in some cases not more than 50 cents an acre.

Take, for instance, land that has been covered by scrip, moneyed men and unscrupulous dealers have secured this land from the half-breeds at from 50 cents to \$1 an acre, and the best of the land was taken up by speculators while actual settlers had to go back hundreds of miles into the country away from railroads and other conveniences, while thousands of acres of the best land was covered by scrip at an average cost of possibly less than one dollar an acre. The same applies to land given to railroads and land companies, such as the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company and Hudson's Bay Company, etc. Don't forget it is the settler who is responsible for the increase in land values; it is the people who make land values, especially those who endure the hardships of pioneer life, who come here from other countries and from eastern Canada and the U.S.A., who have to hump their backs and work early and late in order that they might be able to carve a home for themselves in this new country. The speculators as a rule reside in cities where they can live in luxury upon the money they make upon the increase in land values made possible by these settlers. Now, I will try and show you the position of the land grabbers. Rich men in combine approach the government for a large tract of land. If you asked them what they intended to do with it, whether

education—in order that a few may live in luxury. Remember, the small holders in New Zealand are exempt from taxes up to \$2,500.00 worth and that non-resident large holders of land in some cases had to pay from ten to fifteen times as much as the small holder who worked his land. The graduated land tax put the land speculator out of business. Now this letter is longer than I intended, but I am intensely in earnest on this subject. One thing more and I am through. One of the directors stated that he did not believe that the five cents on the speculator's land would be sufficient to cover the loss by hail. I do not know the number of acres held by speculators in the province. I tried to secure the information at the land office. They said they could not tell me and did not know where I could secure the information, so if the resolution read until it reached a maximum of ten cents if necessary would be sufficient to overcome the difficulty.

WM. R. BALL.

Strathcona, Alta.

SASKATCHEWAN ELEVATOR CONDITIONS

Editor, GUIDE.—The Manitoba government have gone back on their word to the farmers at the Brandon convention. It seems they are scheming more for political advantages than anxious to redress real abuses. I for one am not disappointed. Let the matter sweat for a while. One thing it has shown the country is that the Grain Growers have constructive abilities. They have sketched out a plan obviously too fair for a party government to swallow. As I understand the Manitoba farmers use the loading platforms to a great extent. They have an alternative and can get approximately a fair price for their grain. Here in Saskatchewan we are not so fortunate, being a newer settlement. Most of us live further away from railroads consequently the elevators do a much larger share of the trade. The necessity for immediate action on the elevator question is much more urgent in this province. To encourage competition and thus lessen the spread between street and track prices should

self-important to take any notice of a movement outside the legislature. But when we have felt the lash enough to get right down to work and place our share of farmer members inside the legislative buildings, then, and only then will the cultivator of the soil begin to come into his own.

S. TIMEWELL,

Lashburn, Sask.

ON MR. ROBSON'S ADDRESS

Editor, GUIDE.—I see on page 31 of March 2, issue that Mr. J. W. Robson, M.P.P., from Swan River, addressed the Manitoba legislature on January 25. He declared there must be a central authority. No government could delegate its power to others and live. There must be a central controlling power elected by the people. From this time on it was incumbent on them to exercise control, direct or indirect, over all businesses which tended to be monopolistic, and all real monopolies must be taken over by the government for the protection of the people.

Now, I wish to ask, does Mr. Robson mean that the government is really going to protect the people at last and who does this word "people" designate? Does the word "people" mean the farmers? If so I wish to further ask where the protection will come in at when we will have to get at least 60 per cent. of the farmers to petition the lieutenant-governor-in-council and at the same time obligate ourselves to not dispose of our grain only through these elevators before he will give the commission authority to prepare an elevator for us. If this is the kind of protection he is going to give us, I for one don't think I want any. That kind of protection would take away from us the little liberty we now enjoy of shipping our grain to the different commission firms. We would be compelled to let the monopoly have it and no chance to take a better price than they might offer. He seems to think that the government is responsible and that the farmers are an irresponsible body of men. He seems to think that this body of men would have power to compel 30,000 farmers in the province to say when, where and how they shall sell their grain. He thinks no government can consider such a proposition and live. I think if the government is that easy killed it is a pretty weak affair and needs a tonic.

He wonders why the Grain Growers are so anxious about the interior elevators and are concerned so little about the terminals. He should know that they can only take one step at a time; they want to get things right at home, then they will try to get improvements farther away. Now I am surprised at Mr. Robson. I was at Gilbert Plains once and heard him make a speech when he and Mr. Kennedy were canvassing for members to the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and if I remember rightly, he said he was a farmer and a Grain Grower, too. Now, if he is a farmer and a Grain Grower and a member of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, I don't see how he can take the stand he is taking—there is something wrong. I see one man cannot be a farmer, a Grain Grower, a member of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and at the same time be an M.P.P.

I think, if Mr. Robson will investigate a little he will find out that the farmers are alive to the situation and know what they want. If the government was in sympathy with the farmer as much as Mr. Robson seems to think it is and had looked after his interests as they deserve the Grain Growers' Association and the Grain Growers' Grain Company would never have been.

W. E. KEEFER.

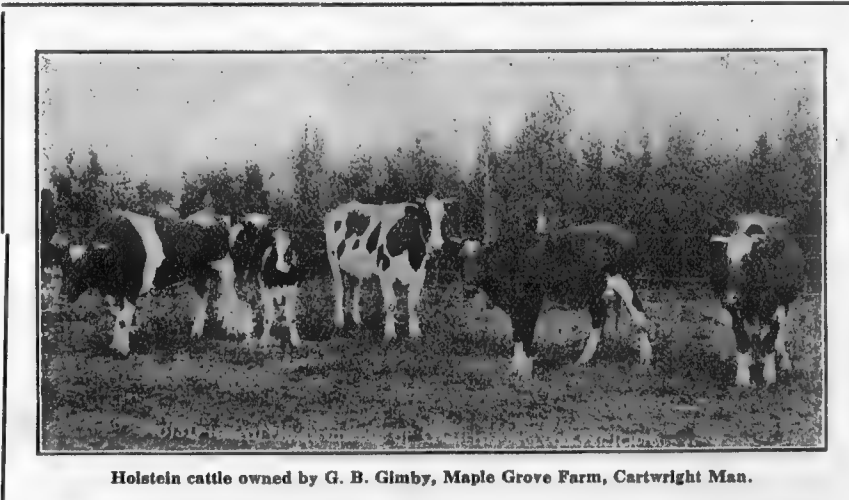
Ashville, Manitoba.

INFORMATION WANTED

Editor, GUIDE.—The following letter has been sent to the president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association:

Among a list of questions for discussion at branch associations sent from the central office at Moose Jaw, was one bearing on the navy question. We, the Normanton branch of the association, presume that the question figured, among other resolutions, before the resolution committee at the convention to come up for discussion, as it did—the result is well known.

It seems to reflect on the central office, who propounded the question;



Holstein cattle owned by G. B. Gimby, Maple Grove Farm, Cartwright Man.

or no they wanted to farm it, they would tell you, "No!" They were buying it as a speculation. They knew the eyes of the civilized world was fixed upon north-western Canada. It is the only place in the world where large tracts of land can be bought cheap, and that settlers in the near future would come here from all parts of Europe and U.S.A. and land values would increase fast and that they wanted the government to help them to make immense fortunes out of these settlers. Now suppose a settler buys a quarter-section from one of these companies at \$11 an acre, which they only paid \$1 for. The government has helped these men to swindle that settler out of \$1,600, the difference of what the settler had to pay and what the government had secured for it. They have no more right to it than the Emperor of China. Remember, that \$1,600 is a small fortune for a working man, and for any government to allow any combination of men to swindle a settler out of that amount of money is a crime as black and dark as midnight in Egypt, compelling the settler and his family to endure hardship and suffering for years to make up that money, living in a log shack with mud roof, children poorly clad, deprived of an

be the aim of any legislation on this subject. That the man with less than a carload of wheat is bled ten cents a bushel is a particular hardship in many districts where the land is brushy and consequently slow to bring under cultivation. We are told we must not discuss this or that question because we are meddling with politics. This is absurd. You cannot take a step without going into politics. But we need not be party fetish worshippers. It is my opinion we shall never remedy our present state without going into politics seriously. We must formulate a farmers' platform and organize a farmers' independent party. Grit or Tory should have no significance whatever. In the meantime, there is a tremendous lot of "spade work" to accomplish. We ought to get at least 75 per cent. of the farmers to think alike. I am inclined to think with Mr. Drury, president of the Dominion Grange, that the two prices we pay for practically all the manufactured articles we buy, owing to the combines and high tariffs, is even more important than our grievance on the marketing of grain; and this is a matter which would bring us all together. The astute politicians' business seems to be to fool the public; they are far too

on the members and delegates at the convention; and on those members of the executive on the platform, who were responsible for the shelving of the question, that the navy question received such summary treatment. Might we ask why its constitutional aspects (which we question) did not appear before it had gone as far as it did, when the British navy is deemed unworthy of discussion, and the subject, termed by the president as "foreign" to the Grain Growers' Association.

To take the economical standpoint. We cherish the idea that the association we belong to is for the good of the farmer in Canada. In all Canada, east or west, the farming community are in the majority.

In Saskatchewan we believe the rural population is seventy-five per cent. of the whole. Why, then, does not this legislation affect us, who are aiming to be the greatest organization in North America? If we have nothing to say (we, who represent the majority) on the naval question, who has? We do not intend to discuss Canada's duty to the Empire as Canadians, but as farmers.

Firstly: It may be claimed (and rightly) that it is directly traceable to the British navy that we English speaking people inhabit Canada today. To be blunt, that we have a home to go to.

Secondly: We are dependent on the British mercantile fleet for our transport facilities, and the United Kingdom for our market, both of which in their turn are dependent on the navy for protection.

Thirdly: We are largely dependent on British capital for our railroad facilities, and the supremacy of the navy is vital to a capitalist, if he is to be justified in making his investments either here or elsewhere.

I need hardly point out that it is the investor, whether British or foreign, who is making our country what it is, in conjunction with the farmer.

These arguments may be infinitely ramified and extended. We do not touch on the patriotic side of the question whatever or the purely mythical idea of universal peace, but confine ourselves to strictly practical issues.

Nobody would claim that the Grain Growers' Association has a special interest in this question, but they have the largest general interest in it (or should have) as farmers, and also as the bulk of the Canadian public.

We do not claim the right to dictate what should be done, but we should have treated the question with respect.

We, the Normanton branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, have passed this motion, which we hereby forward to you:

"Resolved, that this association deprecate the action of the convention at Prince Albert in refusing to discuss the resolution on the navy question, from either the economical or patriotic standpoint, and hereby pass a vote of unqualified censure on the action of the convention or those members of the executive who were responsible for the shelving of a most vital question.

"We wish to state, as an association, that we want a clearer reason for the action of the executive at Prince Albert on this matter and refuse to accept as final the verdict given there. Until we get this reason, we will not regard the matter as closed.

NORMANTON GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
per Chas. S. Lawless.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP

Editor, GUIDE:—Last December I wrote you re veteran scrip trust. My letter was published in THE GUIDE and seems to have been very serviceable in drawing attention to this particularly vicious enemy of our pioneer agriculturists and veteran soldiers. I had to much understate the case, owing to the necessity of producing the proofs if required, but this defect has been amply made good by abler investigations. But one point seems to have been generally missed. It is this: On February 7, the day before the Prince Albert convention, the price fixed by the fakers of the so-called stock exchange at Winnipeg was \$725; now on the 8th the con-

vention got busy, and on the 9th the 600 delegates voted unanimously against an extension of the time for filing the South African Veteran Scrip. Now this was the biggest bear news which the Winnipeg Stock Exchange had seen for many months, and if the market is a genuine one the scrip must have slumped badly, but actually the price pursued the even tenor of its way, never varying beyond the limits of the \$15 which the trust adopts, apparently to give a "don't-he-look-natural" appearance to its nefarious machinations. I follow the Free Press quotations. This proves mathematically, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the prices are dictated by a single faker and are not subject to the laws of supply and demand.

JOSEPH R. TUCKER.
Shoal Lake, Man.

A WISE PROVISION

Editor, GUIDE:—I noticed in your issue of the 23rd inst. and read with interest the article on the elevator bills, and I am glad to see the wise provision made by the Grain Growers' elevator committee in respect to no members of the directorate of the association being appointed to the commission until they had been a year or more out of office. I am glad to see this because it is being complained of very much, that officers in the association are placing themselves into positions while in office, and especially if there is money in it. This has been thrown up to me many times of late, and I think the leading officers should at least conduct themselves at all times in such a way that they will be above suspicion in this respect. It is not a difficult matter for any one of the associations to find good men who are taking great interest in the work, that are quite capable of filling such positions and by appointing such it relieves the officers of the responsibility, so that they can give proper attention to the association matters, during their term of office. It is certainly unwise for the same man to be placed on nearly all committees, for it cannot be to the best interest of an association.

RICE SHEPPARD.
Strathcona, Alta.

VOICE FROM ONTARIO

Editor, GUIDE:—Please find enclosed money order for one dollar (\$1.00), to renew my subscription to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE for one year. I look forward every week for your publication, which I consider the best, for which I subscribe.

You are doing a greater work than maybe you realize. If I were asked to name the greatest curse to our present civilization, I would say, "The greed of private interests." And the only remedy is the one you so well advocate.

The public ownership of elevators is a step in the right direction, but after you have the elevators publicly owned, you will find railroads are squeezing the life blood out of the people. After we have public ownership of the railroads, you will find that all public utilities will need to be publicly owned before the farmer, mechanic or laborer can possibly get the full product of his labor.

In conclusion, I would say, "Go on with your good work and your name will never die and future generations will bless you."

GEO. PENFOLD.
Guelph, Ont.

FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY

Editor, GUIDE:—The annual convention at Prince Albert just past has stirred the farmer to more and greater needs. One that appeals to me as the most needful in the marketing of our produce is to place ourselves in direct communication with the Grain Growers' Grain Company by having a daily wire on prices at any or all telegraph offices to be received by a local man and given to all who are willing to help the good work along. This system could be used to good advantage for the two or three months during threshing season and early winter delivery at a cost of about 75 cents per day. I feel satisfied the Grain Growers' Grain Company would not turn a proposition of this kind down.

This is another good reason why we should have a system of rural telephones all over our country.

I. N. HENDERSON,
Woodlawn, Sask. Pres. Woodlawn Asso.

Farmers of Western Canada

The only way you can be sure of getting all you ought to realize for your grain is by shipping it in car lots to Fort William or Port Arthur, and having it handled by a reliable and experienced grain commission firm. We are not track buyers and do not own elevators, but we act as your Agents and look after the grading of your grain, and dispose of it as your agents, always striving to do the best possible in every way for your interests.

The commission rates instituted several years ago by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for handling grain in this market have recently been suspended, but an independent grain commission firm that does not buy your grain at a handsome margin of profit, but sells to realize for you the highest possible price, must make a definite charge for the services it renders, and therefore our charges for performing the same are a commission of 1 per cent per bushel on wheat and flax, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per bushel on barley, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per bushel on oats.

We make liberal advances on car shipping bills as soon as same are received, if shippers so desire; make prompt returns after sales are made, and always furnish our customers with the name and address of the buyers we sell to.

We solicit a continuance of the patronage we have enjoyed for so many years from Western farmers. We invite you to write us for market prospects, shipping instructions and "Our Way of Doing Business." You will be sure to gain advantage and satisfaction thereby.

We are licensed by the Dominion Government. Our license number this season is E. 55, and our bond to the government is for \$15,000.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Grain Commission Merchants
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GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG
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Consignments Sold to Highest Bidder. Net Bids Wired on Request
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The Grain Growers' Guide will not accept an advertisement from any grain commission firm known to be associated with the elevator combine

South African Scrip Extension

Bill Introduced in House of Commons in favor
of Land Jobbers and Speculators

Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior, has introduced a bill in the House of Commons, to extend the time in which South African scrip may be located until December 31st, 1911. The law as it now stands compels these settlement duties to begin by December 1st, 1910. Nearly all the land is now held by speculators and this bill will simply put a few million dollars into the hands of land grabbers at the expense of the legitimate farmers. The burden of the expense falls upon the pioneers of Western Canada. There is considerable opposition to the bill in the house and the farmers of the west have protested very strongly against it. Does the government at Ottawa exist for the benefit of speculators or for the benefit of the people?

When introducing the bill Mr. Oliver was replied to by Col. Sam Hughes. The following is the debate:

Hon. Frank Oliver: "The purpose of the bill is to extend the time during which the scrip issued under the Volunteer Bounty Act may be located from the end of the year 1910 to the end of the year 1911. There are two minor amendments which do not effect the principle of the bill, and which can be explained fully in committee."

Col. Sam Hughes: "Does this extension apply to scrip that is already sold and in the hands of speculators, and does it apply to scrip in the hands of volunteers?"

Mr. Oliver: "There is no distinction in the original act between scrip that is in the hands of volunteers and scrip that is in the hands of speculators, and neither is there any distinction in the amendment to the act."

Mr. Hughes: "I might point out to the minister what he very well knows, that owing to the very short time that was given these volunteers to locate their land, they found it absolutely impossible to do so. This war was brought to a close in 1902. Year after year this matter was brought to the attention of the government, and year after year we were met with the statement that the government had not decided whether they would retain control of the northwest lands or hand them over to the province. Finally in 1905, the government decided to retain control of these lands, the matter was pressed on their attention again, and it took us three years to get this scrip issued. Meantime the volunteers had lost heart, they had no notion that they were likely to get this scrip, and when at last the minister did justice in this case, or a certain degree of justice, and decided to issue this scrip, the announcement came upon the volunteers so suddenly that, not having saved up their money, they were not in a position to go out and take up their homesteads. I know many volunteers, who, if they had had any notion that they were going to get even one year's extension, would not have sold their scrip. The matter was taken up by a number of speculators, gentlemen who are well known to us, and some of whom are not more than a thousand miles away from this house, they have secured this scrip practically for a song, for a dollar and a dollar and a half per acre, and they retailed it, in many instances, at two and three times what it cost them. I maintain that it is unfair to the volunteer who sold his scrip under the conditions laid down by the old act that the speculator, who secured that scrip should have the right to this extension. He will only stand in the way of the honest volunteer, who wants to secure a homestead. I maintain that this extension should only be given to scrip already issued to bona fide volunteers who wish to settle on the land themselves. Had they been given the right to take this scrip in 1902, and had they been allowed until 1911 to settle on the land, 95 per cent. of the volunteers would have gone upon the land. Had they known that they would have six or eight years to get ready for settlement upon the land, they would have gone upon the land, and

would today as farmers be assisting in the upbuilding of the northwest. As it is the scrip has largely fallen into the hands of speculators, and I very much fear, that the result of one year's extension—I certainly would have preferred two years—will be to cause this scrip to further fall in the hands of speculators."

SALE OF IMPORTED HORSES

Some good blood has been scattered throughout the west by the sale of the following horses by the Importing Barns, Brandon, Man.

Lord Collingwood (Imp.) 9983 (13597), sired by Hiawatha (10067), dam Lady Dundald (16687), the second prize Clydesdale stallion at the recent Manitoba winter fair and fat stock show, also third prize winner at the Glasgow show last year; a horse of superior quality and action, weighing over a ton, sold to the Kenton Horse Co., Kenton, Man.

Peter the Great (Imp) 9981 (14781), sire Hiawatha (10067), dam Lily Alexandra (22822); a stallion of quality, weighing over nineteen hundred, was sold to G. W. Chase, of Prosperity, Sask., who is an up-to-date farmer, with a number of registered mares.

Bold Boy No. 4 (9363), a very promising young Canadian bred stallion, raised by G. W. Chase, went to R. Crossgrove, Whitewood, Sask.

King Brown (Imp) 9987 (15030), sire Revelanta (6633) (11876), dam Rosie Brown (9540) (15939); a great drafty two-year old that promises to develop—a horse of the right kind, was sold to C. A. Sinclair, of Macoun, Sask.

Varlet (Imp) (1116) (65867), a beautiful black Percheron stallion with size and quality and great action, was sold to a syndicate at Roblin, Man.

Turpin (Imp.), a choice black Percheron stallion that has been a special favorite among the visitors to the barns, went to Togo, Sask.

Manaton (Imp) (9986) (13619), sire Marconia (11817), dam Daisy, of Smithston (18482), a fine big Clydesdale stallion weighing about twenty hundred, was bought by W. A. Campbell, Reston, Man.

Gregorien (Imp.) (1118) (72462), a beautiful grey Percheron stallion, went to F. J. Grenerud, Atwater, Sask.

WOULD GIVE A KINK IN THE NECK

Up to the 30th of June last there had been granted by the Dominion, the provinces and municipalities in the provinces, nearly \$190,000,000 in cash subsidies to railways. Close on another ninety millions had been granted in the form of loans or guarantees. Land grants voted to railways up to that time aggregated some sixty million acres which, at \$5 an acre, would add another three hundred millions to the whole. Here is a grand aggregate of very nearly six hundred millions—or equal to over forty per cent. of the entire capitalization of all the privately-owned railways in Canada.


The figures are appalling enough, but, according to Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, the end is not yet. On the contrary, we are merely at the beginning. In a speech delivered at a banquet given by the Ontario Liberal Club of Toronto the minister said that patient as the Canadian taxpayer must be expected to be called upon to continue paying subsidies until this country has a population of "at least fifty million people." Our population is about seven millions now. Assuming that we are to go on subsidizing in future at the rate we have followed in the past the total of the subsidies granted by the time we number fifty millions will be something over four billion dollars.

It is enough to give the present generation a kink in the neck trying to look up to the top of the pyramid of wealth which Mr. Graham says the country must be prepared to hand over to railway exploiters.—Toronto Sun.

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Men who used  Formaldehyde in past years are coming back to us for further supplies, and we are receiving many expressions of satisfaction from old customers.



We positively guarantee it to be Standard quality, and this means that there is no better Formaldehyde made. It is a 40% solution as recommended by the Government. Full directions for use, taken from the Government Report, are sent with each package, and if these directions are followed, rust or smut will be effectually prevented.

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Formaldehyde Guaranteed Standard Quality 40% pure

1 lb. bottles, each.....	\$.25
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10 lb. " "	1.65
50 lb. " "	8.00
Per barrel containing 400 lbs.	52.00

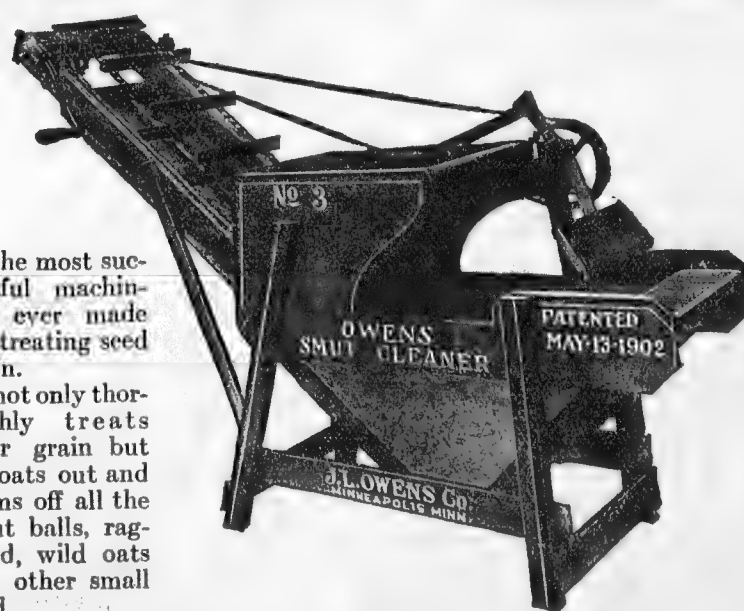
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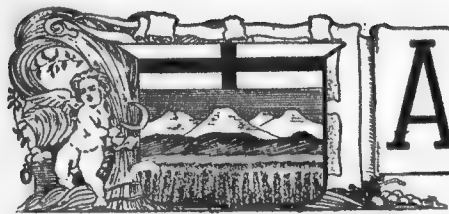
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Write if interested for further information, or see our Agent in your town.

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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

A Strenuous Trip

Dalroy has only recently been placed on the map. It is the second station north from Langdon on the new C.P.R. branch, and shows a very progressive spirit. During the winter a farmers' social club was established by those living in the neighborhood and some very successful meetings were held, when problems of a special local interest were discussed and the settlers were enabled to become thoroughly acquainted. The wives and families attended and so helped to keep these functions most enjoyable.

The meetings are held by the kind permission of Mr. Reader, in his store, where the post office is located, so that those living at a distance can get their mail, obtain their supplies and attend the weekly gathering in the one trip. On Friday last over fifty persons were in attendance and after the usual program had been carried out, which consisted of duets, songs, instrumental solos, recitations, etc., the question of forming a local union of the U.F.A. was considered and the meeting addressed by W. J. Tregillus, vice-president of the U.F.A., and J. H. Thamer. After this the subject was fully discussed, many questions asked and answered, and finally it was unanimously decided to organize a union, to be known as Dalroy Union, J. R. Dingle being appointed president.

The birth of this union, under such favorable circumstances, augurs well for its future usefulness, its members being men of wide experience who know what they want and how to get it. After the meeting was over a supper was served and thoroughly enjoyed. It was nearly midnight when this enjoyable function was brought to a close and the visitors from Calgary had first to return to the newly appointed president's home, where they had left the auto by which they had come out, and by the time they were ready for the homeward journey it was 1.30 a.m. All went as merrily as a marriage bell till some six miles had been covered, when an alkali mud hole was struck. When this was eventually overcome the engine decided to take a rest, and the rest she did take. All the persuading, coaxing, humoring and helping would not avail in altering her decision; she was enjoying the rest and quiet of the prairie and gave the travellers the same opportunity. The night was just lovely, not too cold (except for the feet, which were plastered in alkali mud of the strongest sticking qualities). The air was beautifully fresh and bracing, the restful quiet only being broken by an occasional call from a wandering coyote to his mate, an uneasy rustle by some bird changing his position in the bush nearby, the tinkering of the mechanic, the noise of the attempts to crank up the engine, and an occasional remark from the cranker when she refused to be cranked.

Mr. Tregillus Got Twisted

When five o'clock came the vice-president, who had an appointment in Calgary at nine, obtained permission to proceed in that direction, thinking he could cover on foot the twelve miles that lay between him and the establishment of Messrs. Pallison Bros., and secure a ride into Calgary on one of their milk rigs. He left Mr. Thamer still tinkering away, that gentleman having determined to get home on his machine, and struck off at a good rate, as he thought, Calgary-wards, having forgotten the fact that in the wiggling the machine out of the mud hole she was headed in exactly the opposite direction to where she was pointed when she entered the wallow to rest; no thought of being on the wrong direction came to his mind till the sun began to rise, when he found he was making straight for it, so it was a matter of right-about face. This direction had not long been followed when one of the main canals of the irrigation system was encountered, and no bridge being in sight, there was nothing for it but to doff boots and stockings and wade through this forty feet of water, thirty inches deep. This gave a most

refreshing and invigorating feeling and took away most completely all thought of drowsiness which the lovely fresh air, which had been supplied in such large quantities during the night, began to suggest. On crossing the ditch a house was observed in the distance, to which he repaired for information as to his whereabouts, and to obtain assistance as to the direction it was necessary to take to reach Calgary. On knocking up the gentleman of the house, who was enjoying his early morning sleep and who appeared in the costume usually adopted in which to most comfortably take it, it was found to be one of those who had attended the meeting and on whom Mr. Thamer had called for guidance some five hours before, when he had got off the trail. He greeted the lost traveller with the words, "Still in the neighborhood, Mr. Tregillus?" and then pointed out to him the correct way. After walking another three miles, Mr. Tregillus came upon Mr. Thamer still coaxing the machine to leave her resting till she could get home. Then both tried all they could and gave up only when they could crank the cranky old machine no longer. Seeing nothing further could be done, they then walked to the nearest farm. This was occupied by a good natured German, and after a refreshing draught of water they got the farmer to drive them into Calgary, where they arrived about noon almost unrecognizable by their respective families, having had during the preceding twenty-four hours one of the most interesting and unusually entertaining times possible, besides the opportunity of

W. J. Tregillus was the first speaker and said he was glad they had such an ambitious and enthusiastic man at their head as president, as Mr. Frost. A man with these strong points, backed up with a strong union, would be sure to have good results. It was wise to have a high aim, "the higher you aim the higher you attain." He then pointed out that in order to fully appreciate their responsibilities, the farmers should fully realize their great possibilities and natural advantages, also the advantages of their calling. He then stated that no other country, to his knowledge, had greater natural advantages than Alberta, and no other calling was equal to that of a farmer for developing a strong, healthy, and honest manhood. For in dealing with nature he must be straightforward; nature cannot be fooled. "What a man sows, that will he also reap." The farmer is the only producer, and the consumer is treading so closely on the heels of the producer that the farmer should have no difficulty in getting a fair return for his labor; the matter is wholly in his own hands, and if he wants this, he must not stand alone, he must, even if against his inclinations, organize and co-operate.

Farmers have been described as the most individual, unbunched beings known; the very nature of their calling makes them independent and gives them backbone; every other business and profession has its organizations, and farmers have problems that cannot be satisfactorily solved except by strong organizations and joint effort.

The speaker then told of the success that had been achieved by co-operation in Denmark, also what had been done by



Flat Warehouse of Farmers' Association, Vegreville, Alta.

studying the conditions of this particular district under peculiarly favorable circumstances.

The conclusions arrived at are that from the wonderful natural advantages, with the artificial system of supplying the necessary moisture, the progressive, determined nature of the settlers there, Dalroy will soon become a very important centre.

It was subsequently discovered that a splash of mud got into the carburettor, sealing the opening and preventing the needle from working, thus cutting off the supply of oil that was necessary to manufacture the gas.



CLARESHOLM UNION

A meeting of the local union of the United Farmers of Alberta was held here on Saturday afternoon, March 5.

Addresses were delivered by W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, the vice-president; and the secretary-treasurer, E. J. Fream, of Innisfail.

Mayor Frost, president of the union, presided, and in his remarks he explained that the special meeting had been arranged, and the gentlemen present would address the meeting in order to try and increase the interest and enthusiasm in the work in that district.

different organizations in the States, as well as in Alberta, in connection with the creameries. He then outlined the different important problems confronting the United Farmers of Alberta, dealing at some length with the question of government-owned elevators.

In concluding, the speaker strongly urged all to join the association, stating that co-operation in a close working business association, would give to the weak, the timid, the inexperienced (and we want these as well as others) the strength, the cheer, the courage, that comes from the knowledge that they are banded together in common interests with the strongest and most resourceful men of the country.

E. J. Fream gave a short history of the work of the association from its commencement, and then fully explained the pork packing scheme, and told the farmers that as soon as the required number of hogs were guaranteed, the plant would be built and started, and that all would be on the same footing as the cost of transportation would be pooled.

The importance of organization was also fully dealt with, and those present were urged to do their best by adding to the number of members. Many questions

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT :

JAMES BOWER - - RED DEER

VICE-PRESIDENT :

W. J. TREGILLUS - - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER :

E. J. FREAM - - INNISFAIL

DIRECTORS AT LARGE :

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS :

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Namao; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Barons; E. Greisbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

were asked, and good discussions on several matters of interest took place.

Mayor Frost then said he hoped as a result of this special effort there would be a large addition to the members of the union, and invited any present who were not members to be enrolled, and a large number responded.



CALGARY TYPOS ASK FOR IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

Want the Provincial Government Empowered to loan Money to Farmers and Artisans

Calgary Typographical Union No. 449, at a recent meeting decided to petition the provincial legislative assembly to enact legislation with regard to two very important subjects. The object of one is to enable the provincial government to make loans to farmers and artisans, so as to enable that class to improve their holdings. The acts now in operation in New Zealand and the commonwealth of Australia are producing very beneficial results, and it is thought that similar legislation will lead to a more rapid settlement of the province of Alberta and the development of its resources.

In the second petition the legislative assembly are asked to pass an act giving the electorate the powers of the initiative, the referendum and the recall.



OUR FARTHEST NORTH UNION

Word has just been received that on March 10 the farmers of the Clarkville district organized themselves, with the assistance of advice received from Mr. Rice Sheppard, and the first officers elected are E. Parrish, president, and S. C. Jones, secretary-treasurer.

Clarkville claims the distinction of being the farthest north union of the U.F.A., being situated in township fifty-nine, being fifty miles north of the C.N.R.



WORD FROM CARDSTON

In writing to the general secretary on other matters, one of the oldest and staunchest friends of the U.F.A., Mr. Thos. Woolford of Cardston has the following to say in regard to the association:—

"I note the good work the U.F.A. did in their convention at Edmonton, also at Prince Albert in helping to bring about an affiliation with the eastern provinces, and it looks as though our law makers, both provincial and Dominion will have to sit up and take some notice of the farmers and their interests to say the least. I am sorry that we did not get reorganized here in time to send someone up to the convention. I was away from home till December 21, but left word with our secretary to publish the date of our annual meeting for December 22. This he failed to do, so there was only one thing left at the time and that was to let it go by default. I am hopeful that Mr. Jelliff will get us organized soon. We farmers along the A. R. & I. have received as much and no doubt more benefit than any other part of the province from the united efforts of our organization, and there is a lot more to be done yet. If some one had told me that our efforts would have resulted in so much good to our cause in so short a time, I could hardly have believed it, and I say honor to those who were the means of bringing such good results about. To me times look very much better for the farmers and I hope that we will soon come to our own."

ENDORSES PORK PACKING PLANT

A meeting of the Edwell Union was held on Wednesday, March 9, under the chairmanship of the president, Mr. J. Comer, there being a fair attendance.

The meeting was held principally to discuss the pork packing proposition, and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been adopted, Mr. E. Carswell addressed the meeting on the subject. He explained and made clear the whole business and it is to be regretted that more members interested in raising hogs were not present. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. A. D. McKenzie, of Penhold, Mr. H. Crocker, and the president. Several members signed the contract and anyone wishing to sign a copy can do so on application to the president or the secretary.

ADOPTS LIFE MEMBERSHIP

The monthly meeting of Blackfoot Union was held on March 10, when several matters came up for discussion, including Circular No. 1 of the general secretary. It was decided to endorse the resolution of Streamstown Union with the addition of an amendment "that a tax should be imposed on all taxable land in the province."

It was unanimously decided to adopt the life membership clause as suggested at the annual meeting.

Enquiries were made among the members as to whether the C.N.R. had done any work towards cattle guards or gates at crossings yet, and the answer received was "No." The members expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the assistance the central office is giving them in this matter.

It was decided to purchase formaldehyde in bulk at a saving of 16½ cents per pound, as compared with last year's prices.

WILL HAVE FIELD DAY AMONG GOPHERS

In forwarding a report of Keho Union, the president states that although we do not hear from them very often still they are busy all the time, and have secured a large increase of members this year.

The hail insurance has been discussed at three meetings in order to enable all the members to consider same, and the result is that the vote has been given in favor of resolution No. 2.

It was also unanimously decided to support the resolutions presented relating to the consolidation of schools, as in the opinion of the members this is the best system of education that could be adopted by the province.

On April 1st it is intended to have a day with the gophers, and all members have agreed that they will do all in their power to exterminate this pest. In the evening the ladies are to provide a supper and then there will be a program of songs, etc., also a prize for the member bringing in the largest number of gopher tails.

On account of being members of the U.F.A., a saving of over 50 per cent. in the purchase of formalin and 20 per cent. in the purchase of strychnine is being made. This means to a great many many members that they will save more on these two articles than their membership in the U.F.A. will cost them for two years. Arrangements are also being made to form a stock market at Noble.

ANOTHER HAIL INSURANCE PROPOSITION

There are many sides to the hail insurance question and it is likely to be a long time before it is fully settled. Several propositions are being received, all of them having good points, and if a committee were appointed to investigate the whole question they would have plenty of material on which they could work. The suggestion received is, "Why not get the monopoly of hail insurance ourselves, operate it ourselves by a tax on the membership, no one but members insurable, on the mutual plan. We might also take up fire insurance with it. It seems to me that the thing could be made self-supporting. If it cannot, then even the government cannot make it stick without an annual deficit. Do you know that in certain vineyard districts in Europe they prevent hail storms very successfully, I believe, with vertical shooting "hail cannon" of peculiar construction so as to throw a ring of smoke and gas to a good height at each discharge. It is claimed that these

smoke rings create a current of air from the heated layers near the ground to the colder regions above, which causes the moisture in the clouds to precipitate in the form of rain, or rather to reach the ground as rain (for the rain is first formed and then frozen). Have any experiments along this line ever been tried in the north-west?

"While I have never been hailed out here in 24 or 25 years' residence, yet I have seen several bad hail storms, have watched them sweep out over the valley and cross the hills. They seem to start in this valley at a certain point, growing blacker and heavier every minute. The air is nearly always still, close and sultry; then the clouds seem to divide, part going down the range of hills towards the south, the other half swinging north, then east, following the river for a few miles and then crossing the valley and on to the hills. So definite has been their starting point that 25 years ago the Indians told me they called it the 'Thunder Bird's Nest.' Now it seems to be something that requires study and investigation. Why should the district I live in never be hailed out, and a few miles away perhaps hail may be a common occurrence?"

thirteen, out of the eighteen present, signed the membership roll. The following permanent officers were then elected: President, N. A. Smith; Vice-President, J. Lambert; Secretary-Treasurer, Emanuel B. Olson.

The second meeting at Heather Brae resulted in three new members, and in the adoption of Plan No. 2 of the hail insurance resolutions. The secretary was instructed to write the Department of Agriculture for the assistance of a speaker to explain the pork packing proposition at the next meeting on April 1.

The meeting closed with a most successful dance, which was highly enjoyed by all present.

GAETZ VALLEY ORGANIZES

A public meeting was held in the Cumberland schoolhouse on March 12, for the purpose of organizing a union of the U. F. A., and after some correspondence with the central office had been read it was decided to effect an organization, the officers elected being Sid. Smith, president, and K. E. Swalling, secretary.

The farmers of the Gaetz Valley district are mostly interested in dairying and hog raising, but expect that they will

A RAPID GROWTH

To show the interest being taken in the U.F.A., it is only necessary to instance the following new unions, reports of which have been received during the last two weeks:

- No. 135. Belcamp. A. M. Campbell, secretary-treasurer, Marwayne; organized by Mr. Goodall, of Tring.
- No. 136. Ewing. F. E. Aunger, Secretary-treasurer, Ewing; organized by Mr. T. H. Adair, of Stettler.
- No. 137. Hill End. Gordon W. Healy, secretary-treasurer, Hill End; organized by Mr. E. Carswell, director for Red Deer constituency.
- No. 138. Prague. W. W. L. Ruzicka, secretary-treasurer, Prague; organized by the farmers of the district.
- No. 139. Sunnysdale. Frederick Wood, secretary-treasurer, Rivercourse; organized by Mr. Wood.
- No. 140. Halkirk. Edgar Merrett, secretary-treasurer, Halkirk; organized with the assistance of members from surrounding unions.
- No. 141. Heather Brae. Emanuel B. Olson, secretary-treasurer, Heather Brae; organized by Director F. L. Langston, assisted by J. Miner.
- No. 142. Ferry Point. James Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, Ferry Point; organized by Director F. L. Langston, assisted by J. Miner.
- No. 143. Union Hall. Chas. Claeys, secretary-treasurer, Erskine; organized by members of Prairie Center union.
- No. 144. South Buffalo Lake. Frank Hopkins, secretary-treasurer, Erskine; organized by members of Prairie Center union.
- No. 145. Erskine. S. S. Judd, secretary-treasurer, Erskine; organized by members of Prairie Center union.
- No. 146. Hastings Coulee. Almer H. Jackson, secretary-treasurer, Hastings Coulee; organized by the farmers of the district.
- No. 147. Summerview. Frank S. Ritchie, secretary-treasurer, Summerview; organized by Mr. G. A. Dixon, of Spring Ridge.
- No. 148. Clarkville. S. C. Jones, secretary-treasurer, Clarkville; organized by the farmers of the district with the assistance of advice received from Mr. R. Sheppard.
- No. 149. Dalroy. Full report of officers not yet received; organized by Vice-President Tregillus.

An average of one new union a day for March is very good, and with the applications now being received and the information sent out from head office, there is every prospect of the record being kept up. It is a very pessimistic person who thinks that the U.F.A. membership will not reach the five figure mark long before the end of the year.

"Of course, it by no means follows that this district will never be hailed out, but it does appear reasonable that if they more or less successfully combat the hail evil in Europe we might do it here. Prevention is better than cure."

be of material assistance to the U. F. A as soon as they can get on their feet.

RODNEY RE-ORGANIZED

A meeting of the Rodney Union was held in the school house on February 24, for the purpose of re-organizing for 1910. As this was the first meeting since the annual meeting of the association it was decided to elect officers for the ensuing year first, and the election resulted as follows: President, James Laut, Ena; Vice-President, Myles Haynes, Ena; Secretary-treasurer, James Millar, Ena.

After passing a resolution requesting the late secretary to be present at the next meeting, it was decided to adjourn till March 3.

At the adjourned meeting on March 3 all officers were present and there was a good attendance of members. A communication from W. F. Stevens, in regard to the pork packing proposition was read and a copy of the proposed contract discussed. The hail insurance plans were presented and it was decided to support proposition No. 2.

The secretary was instructed to notify the central office that unions were required at Hawkeye, Tanna Bryn and Davis school houses. An interesting event closed with a substantial repast prepared by the ladies.

ENDORSES SASKATCHEWAN HAIL RESOLUTION

The last meeting of Grainland Union was held in the schoolhouse on March 12, twenty members being present. After the usual business had been dealt with the president asked for views on the hail insurance question and Mr. Otto Richter accepted the call, dealing with the subject in an able manner. Several members took part in the discussion which then ensued, and it was unanimously agreed that the resolution adopted by the Saskatchewan convention meets with the views of the members of Grainland Union on the hail insurance question.

The government pork packing plant agreement was then dealt with and after much discussion was declared acceptable, many present pledging themselves to support the plant.

In regard to the resolution forwarded by Lakeford Union re the flour mill proposition, this union, while in sympathy with the movement, does not see its way at present to pledge itself to the project and would like to hear other ideas upon the subject.

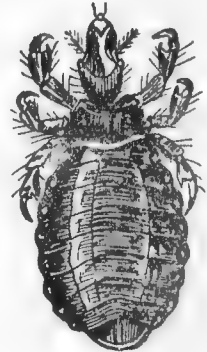
Grainland Union is making fair progress since the last report, and the prospects are that a membership of 40 will be reached at an early date, as great interest is aroused by the work of the U. F. A.

HILL END IS GROWING

The second meeting of Hill End Union was a most enthusiastic one. Six new members were received and there is every prospect of several more at an early date. The secretary was instructed to correspond with the secretary of the Red Deer U. F. A. Co-operative association in regard to prices of fat cattle and hogs. It was decided that at the next meeting the subjects for discussion should be hail insurance, pork packing plant and the local education problem.

Horse Sense

V.S.

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E**OF ALL PESTS**

None are a greater torment to the horse owner than lice.

THE HORSE LOUSE

which not only infest horses but cattle and sheep also, does more real harm than almost any other cause. They produce terrible irritation and interfere with the animal's rest, which prevents growth of flesh and fat. You lose by neglect. Better try

Cowl Brand DRIPS

the new harmless scientific preparation, a sure exterminator of all parasites. It acts quickly and permanently, and is very easily applied.

YOU SIMPLY POUR IT ON

and it immediately spreads to every part of the animal's body, killing every parasite with which it comes in contact.

TRY IT NOW

Sold mostly everywhere. If your dealer does not handle COWL BRAND DRIPS order direct.

PRICE, f.o.b. Winnipeg

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WHY ARE OUR RECEIPTS OF GRAIN INCREASING so rapidly?--We are practically doubling our business every succeeding year, and our receipts are still on the increase; what does it all mean?

Ship Us a Car and You Will See.

We have our own sampling and grading experts to check the Government grading of all cars Consigned To Us.

We have a Claims Department to protect your interests against the railroads and other concerns.

We handle the volume of business and by being able to sell large lots of grain we can often secure prices considerably above market quotations.

We are all grain growers and our interests are your interests. All that remains as profits from the charge of handling the grain goes back to the farmer.

Have You a Share In Our Company?

This is a Farmers' Co-Operative Company and we want to have all the Farmers with us in this Movement. NOW is the best time of the year to purchase Stock. All money received on Stock before April 30th will bear dividends from the whole business year, ending June 30th. Write for fuller particulars at once or send in your application.

The Farmers' Headquarters

When you are in the City don't fail to call at our office. After April 1st we shall have moved from our old offices, 445 Main Street, to the Keewayden Block on Portage Avenue, East. You are always welcome and we will be pleased to give you any information you require concerning the markets or the grain trade in general. Make use of Your Own Company; that is what we are here for.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

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NOTE

Alberta Farmers will please
Address Us to Calgary

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MANITOBA

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms for Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange Stock, Machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

JAMES IRVINE & CO.
Real Estate, Loans, Valuations, 413A McIntyre Block. Phone 3098.

LAND FOR SALE—NEARLY ALL PARTS OF Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, on small cash payments or crop payments; also several large tracts of 5,000 to 50,000.

FOURTEEN IMPROVED FARMS IN MANITOBA, to rent for cash or share crop, with option to buy.

SEE US FOR BARGAINS IN CITY PROPERTY. WE HAVE ALL KINDS OF EXCHANGES TO offer. 34F

GARTON'S STANDARD BARLEY, ACCLIMATIZED; 2nd prize at Regina and Brandon; one dollar per bushel, sacks free, f.o.b. Lloydminster, Smith & Rackham, Lloydminster, Sask. 33V

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—Shorthorn dairy cows at \$50 to \$75 each; young bulls at \$35 to \$70; grade cows and stockers supplied remarkably cheap.—J. Bousfield, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 18*

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred B.R. Cockerels at \$2.50 each. Also Bull Orpington hens at \$1.00 each to clean out stock, as I am going exclusively into Barred Rocks. Wesley North, Franklin, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTE ROOSTERS, PUREbred, \$2.00 each, during March only.—Mrs. Malcolm, Birtle, Man. 30E

FOR SALE, TWO REGISTERED CANADIAN bred Stallions cheap; Nos. 6953 and 6952. Apply, John R. Waddell, Sprung, Man. 30U

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME LINED Buffalo Robe in perfect condition; one lined Wolf Robe; one Gentleman's Coon Skin Coat, size 42, in excellent state of repair; and one pair of Coon Skin Gauntlets, faced with buckskin. Full particulars of these articles with the sacrifice price at which they are offered, may be procured by addressing the Grain Growers' Guide. 31-A

RED FIFE WHEAT, RAISED FROM ONE kernel which produced 1,400. Potatoes, six superior varieties to choose from. T. Rowan, MacGregor, Man. 30H

FOR SALE 300 BUSHELS WESTERN RYE grass seed, 4 1/2 cents per lb., sacks included. Also imported Shire Stallion, Nately Waggoner. Age 8 years, sure footed. Apply to Israel Blakely, Sintaluta P.O., Sask. 32V

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 8 cents per lb., bags free. H. P. Springall, Grenfell, Sask. 32*

FOR SALE—GOOD HALF SECTION OF IMPROVED land, good buildings, good water, close to market. Also two Ayrshire bulls, rising one year, and a few Buff Orpington Cockerels. Prices right. Box 60, Foxwarren, Man. 33V

NATIVE SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE—AVERAGE size 15 inches; \$1 per dozen or \$7 per hundred, prepaid. Thos. Fry, Canora, Sask. 33H

BARRED ROCKS ONLY—COCKERELS FOR sale that will please you; \$3 to \$5 each. Eggs for hatching fifteen for \$3, thirty \$5. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa, Man. 33I

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 per setting; Barred Plymouth Rocks \$1 per setting. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 33U

FARM FOR SALE—320 ACRES, 220 UNDER cultivation, two miles from Welwyn Elevators; buildings, good water; pasture; \$20.00 per acre. For terms, address, A. Sumner, Welwyn, Sask. 34I

LAND SURVEYING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES farm work a specialty. Allan Findlay, B.Sc.; M. and D.L.S. 215 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 33H

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM pure bred S.C. Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 per setting.—William Denoon, Birtle, Man. 34U

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS grown from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged \$2.00 a cwt. f.o.b. Girvin.—Hazelton Bros., Girvin, Sask. 34*

THOROUGHbred BARRED PLYMOUTH Rock Eggs, \$1.00 for thirteen or \$5.00 for hundred.—Henry Woodcock, Clonwilliam, Man. 34H

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF BROME GRASS Seed, 10c. per lb.—J. T. McCallum, Melita, Man. 34H

WANTED, TENDERS FOR BINDER TWINE in car lots, by Zelma Grain Growers' Association. Address, A. H. Cline, Sec.-Treas., Zelma, Sask. 34H

FOR SALE, TWO YOUNG PURE BRED Shorthorn Bulls, cheap; good pedigree.—Apply to James A. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 34H

WANTED, FARMERS TO PLANT SHELTER Belts of hardy Norway Maple at the nominal cost of seed, 2 lbs. \$1.00; also Pedigree Swedes, Sutton's Champion, 4 lbs. \$1.00, post free, cash with order. Edge-de-Hurst & Son, Dryden, Ont., forest tree growers and collectors, tree seed merchants and importers; agents for Sutton & Sons, England, for N.W. Ont., Man., Sask. and Alta., for farm, vegetable and flower seeds. 34I



The Viewpoint

"Twixt optimist and pessimist
The difference is quite droll;
The optimist sees the doughnut,
The pessimist, the hole."

That's What Mother Says

"How old are you, Tommy?" asked a caller. "Well, when I'm home I'm five, when I'm in school I'm six, and when I'm on the cars I'm four."

Nameless but All Right

"What play did you see?" asked the amiable mistress of her maid, who had been taken by her best young man to the theatre the evening before.

"They didn't tell the name of it," returned the maid. "It said on the outside of the theater that it was 'As you Like It,' and I did like it, but I do not know its name!"

Useful to Him

"I used a word in speaking to my wife which offended her sorely a week ago. She has not spoken a syllable to me since," said a sad husband to a friend.

The friend's face instantly lighted up and he asked:

"Would you mind telling me what it was?"

Perfectly Willing

The speaker was waxing eloquent, and after his peroration on woman's rights he said: "When they take our girls, as they threaten, away from the co-educational colleges, what will follow? What will follow, I repeat?"

And a loud, masculine voice in the audience replied: "I will!"

Under the Mistletoe

"You had no business to kiss me," said she poutingly.

"But it wasn't business; it was pleasure," he responded.

"I suppose your baby sister cries some?" asked one of the neighbors. "Cries!" said Mary. "Why, she just seems to look on the dark side of things all the time!"

Teacher (natural history class): "You will remember that, will you, Tommy—that wasps lie in a torpid state all the winter?"

Tommy: "Yes'm; and I'll try to remember that they make up for it in the summer."

"Consider the porous plaster, my son," remarked the philosopher, "and don't get discouraged. Everybody turns his back on it, yet it hangs on and eventually achieves success by close application."

Lady: "You look robust. Are you equal to the task of sawing wood?"

Tramp: "Equal isn't the word, mum. I'm superior to it. Good morning."

"How realistic your painting is! It fairly makes my mouth water!"

"A sunset makes your mouth water?"

"Oh, it is a sunset, is it? I thought it was a fried egg."

A fly and a flea in a flue
Were imprisoned. Now what could they do?

Said the fly: "Let us flee!"

"Let us fly," said the flea—

So they flew, through a flaw in the flue.

QUESTION DRAWER

This department of the Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

SEND YOUR QUESTIONS

All readers of THE GUIDE should make free to ask us questions and make full use of this department. If you want information send along your questions.

HOW TO SECURE A PATENT

Subscriber, Moore Park, Man.—We are inventing a machine for separating wild oats from seed grain and would like to have it patented in Canada and the United States. Can you tell me where we would have to apply in both cases and also the cost of taking out patent?

Ans.—Apply to the Dominion government patent office, Ottawa. The cost of taking out an ordinary patent is \$45, of which \$20 is paid to the government and \$25 to the solicitor employed. The patent office recommends the employment of a patent solicitor.

INSPECTING CATTLE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

M. P. F., Sask.—To whom should I apply to get my cattle inspected for tuberculosis?

Ans.—We submitted this question to the department of agriculture at Regina and they state that tuberculosis testing is not performed by this department, but that if any farmer will send in the name of a reputable qualified veterinarian

to be employed by him, that gentleman will be supplied free of cost with sufficient tuberculin with which to test his cattle on certain conditions which are set forth in the regulations, which will be furnished on request.

HOW TO GROW TIMOTHY

Enquirer asks, "What is the best way to grow timothy hay."

The answer has been kindly furnished by S. W. Hodgkins, of Dubuc, Sask., who writes as follows: In answer to the inquirer wanting to know the best way to grow timothy. My experience is that it is best sown with barley, three to four quarts of timothy seed to the acre. Next best is wheat mixed with the grain and sown altogether in a common grain drill. Prepare a good seed bed. It is best sown on old ground. On new land that has previously been sowed to oats and going to be sown to oats again the oats are liable if there is much rain to grow too heavy and rank and shade the ground and smother out the little soft young plants.

WINE AND IMPERIAL MEASURES

J. McL., Kenton, Man.—What is the difference between wine and imperial measure?

Ans.—An imperial gallon is one-fifth larger than wine measure. Ten gallons wine measure equals eight and three-tenths gallons imperial measure.

VOLUME OF WHEAT PILE

Subscriber.—What is the volume of a cone-shaped pile of grain 24 feet in diameter and 5 feet at its highest point? Also the cubic feet in a stack of hay 30 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 7 1/2 feet high.

Ans.—The volume of the pile of wheat is 753.9840 cubic feet. The stack of hay is 3375 cubic feet.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES.—YOUNG stock for sale—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE-BRED York-shires and pure-bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

McKIRDY BROS., MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns; stock for sale.

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

POTATO PLANTER



With or without fertilizer attachment, opens the trench, drops the seed covers it, and marks for the next row all in one operation. Does not bruise or mar the seed in any way. One man and team can plant from 4 to 6 acres per day. Write for Catalogue

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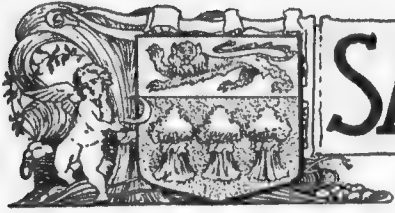
JOHNSTON & JORDAN

Carry a full line of the above Potato Machinery at

411 Main Street
WINNIPEG - - - MAN.

A STRANGE JUMBLE

A well-known Divine, Dr. Mudge, had been presented with a gold-headed cane, and the same week a patent pig-killing and sausage making machine had been tried at a factory in the place of which he (the Dr.) was pastor. The writer of a report of the presentation, and as description of the machine, for the local paper, is thus made by the printers to "mix things miscellaneously"—"The inconsiderate Caxtonian who made up the forms of the paper, got the two locals mixed up in a frightful manner. We went to press something like this. Rev. Dr. Mudge's friends called upon him yesterday, and after a brief conversation, the unsuspicious pig was seized by the hind legs, and slid along a beam until he reached the hot water-tank. His friends explained the object of their visit and presented him with a very handsome gold-headed butcher, who grabbed him by the tail, swung him round, slit his throat from ear to ear, and in less than a minute the carcass was in the water. Thereupon he came forward, and said that there were times when the feelings overpowered one; and for that reason he would not attempt to do more than thank those around him, for the manner in which such a large animal was cut into fragments was simply astonishing. The Doctor concluded his remarks when the machine seized him, and in less than it takes to write it, the pig was cut into fragments and worked up into delicious sausages. The occasion will long be remembered by the Doctor's friends as one of the most delightful of their lives. The best pieces can be secured for tenpence a pound; and we are sure that those who have sat so long under his ministry will rejoice that he has been treated so handsomely."



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association by F. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

They All Love the Farmers

I have read somewhere in the Bible a text something like this, "What man going to a battle sitteth not down first and considereth whether he is able with one thousand to meet him that cometh against him with ten thousand? Or what man commeth to build without first having considered if he has the wherewithal to finish?" Lloyd-George in the recent election campaign, said: "A man who would try to cross the Atlantic in a row boat without taking into consideration the possible opposition of wind and wave would likely meet with disaster." In other words, every person or organized body must expect contending forces, and must consider what force he has to offer in opposition.

Now, the thought comes, have the farmers of this country any adverse conditions to meet—natural, climatic or economical? Are there any antagonistic or competitive forces for them to meet? Perhaps there are those who think that railway companies frame their freight and passenger tariffs as cheap as possible for the love they bear the farmer. That the farmer's cattle and horses killed on the track (accidentally or otherwise), as well as the property destroyed by the sparks from their engines, is always willingly paid for, for the love they bear the farmer. That these railway companies have the best lawyers in our legislatures in order to see that the laws in reference to railways are framed to protect and deal out equity to the farmer.

Perhaps there are also those who think that the manufacturers spend large sums of money in their endeavor to get legislatures to enact tariff laws in the interest of the farmers, and that elevator people went into the elevator business from a pure desire to assist the farmer, and that they are now trying to keep him from getting government ownership of elevators for the pure love they bear to him.

There are also those, no doubt, who think that the rum-seller is striving for a license to sell in the country towns simply because he knows his goods will bring peace and plenty to the farmer. The retail lumber merchants, as well as the mill men, are also much exercised as to how much lumber they can deliver to the farmer for the least possible amount of cash.

Yes, they are all working to see how much they can shorten the hours of labor for the farmer, and how much of the blessings of this life they can pour into his lap. All the farmer has now to do is sit in his cockle-shell boat and the corporations will join hands to tow him into smooth water over all the adverse conditions, because of the pure love they bear to the horny handed sons of toil who produce their food supplies.

Think you that public standards are now reversed and all trade organizations have resolved that a solution of the various problems depend upon placing farmers in our legislative halls? Think you that they have agreed that our first great requisite is the building up of an ideal rural population? Think you that they are planning together that the farmers and their wives, sons and daughters may have shorter hours of labor, finer clothes, better equipped homes, better churches and preachers, music, more leisure and general home comforts that are cherished so much by city people?

If the above is your dream, wake up and know that you have had a horrible nightmare. Wake up and know that competition and strife is a law as natural as breathing, and only as you arm for strife can you possibly maintain your position. Unless you fight you will not win. Unless you pull, you will surely go down stream. Only as you combine with your fellows can you hope to hold your own against the combined forces opposed to you. Be sure there are forces who will prey upon you and should they feed you it is only that they may in turn feed upon you.

Not that my love for you is greater than others, but my love for myself compels me to seek co-operation with you against our common competitors. Hence the Grain Growers' Association. F. W. GREEN.

HOW THEY MOVE IN SASKATCHEWAN

Messrs. Hawkes and Boerma held a meeting in Dalmeny on Monday afternoon, the 7th inst., and organized a new branch of the association at that point with some fifteen new members. They held another meeting in the evening at Mountain Lake school house, some six miles distant, at which there was a good attendance. This was the first meeting held in this particular district, which is occupied by a good class of Mennonite farmers, most of them from Minnesota, and I am pleased to say that they are beginning to take great interest in our movement. We will get them to organize very soon.

On Tuesday afternoon the Park branch held an enthusiastic meeting. Mr. Hawkes gave a good address. Mr. Boerma gave a good outline of the work of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Am pleased to record that we enrolled eight new members at this meeting, which brings us up to eighty-five on our roll, and we are going to reach the century mark very soon. What will gladden your heart, I know, is the fact that Mr. Hawkes got six life members at this meeting.

After the addresses by Messrs. Hawkes and Boerma, I gave them a little talk, and the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this meeting of the Park branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association endorse the action of the executive and expresses its confidence in Messrs. George Langley, M.L.A., and F. W. Green as members of the elevator commission appointed by the government of the province of Saskatchewan."

After a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the speakers, they departed to hold another meeting in the evening at the Findlayson branch, and we proceeded to discuss our every-day matters in the shape of purchasing formalin, which our local men are offering at 24 cents per pound this year instead of 40 cents per pound which it has been hitherto. This shows what co-operation can do. Another question we are taking up for the first time is twine, and I believe we will save ourselves quite a few dollars on that too.

THOS. SALES.

MARQUIS ADDS SEVEN MEMBERS

March 10th we heard, with much pleasure, at Marquis, the addresses of Messrs.

Maharg and Smith. In spite of the short notice and bad roads, we had a good turn out. The meeting was a decided success, seven new members joining, and there are still more to come in. Our next meeting is called for Wednesday, March 16.

J. GENGE, Sec.

CANCEL TARIFF ON FARM MACHINERY

A general meeting of the Humboldt branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held on Saturday, March 5. The meeting was well attended, about 40 farmers being present. After the chairman, Henry Therres, had opened the meeting and the secretary, Fr. I. Hauser, had read the minutes of the last meeting, John Drinkmeier, one of the delegates to the Prince Albert convention, was called to give his report on it. Mr. Drinkmeier gave some explanation regarding the resolutions passed at the convention and his report has been very favorably received. After some little discussion by other delegates the secretary brought in a resolution endorsing the co-operative bills which recently came before the Dominion government, and urging their member to support them, which was carried unanimously.

Moved by Fr. I. Hauser and seconded by John Drinkmeier and carried unanimously: "Whereas we are of the opinion that the high price for farm machinery in this country is not in comparison with the cost of production, and,

"Whereas we believe that the duty on farm machinery has only been a help to the creation of a monopoly;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the members of the Humboldt Grain Growers' Association, are strongly in favor of abolishing the duty on American farm machinery coming into Canada."

Moved by Fr. I. Hauser, seconded by Fr. H. Strueby:

"That both resolutions as adopted be at once sent to our member, Dr. Neely, to Ottawa.—Carried.

Meeting adjourned.
FR. I. HAUSER, Sec.-Treas.

BEAVERDALE'S SOCIAL SUCCESS

On March 1 the Beaverdale Grain Growers' Association held a banquet in the Beaverdale school house. The committee are to be congratulated on the able way they conducted the arrangements, but far greater thanks are due to the ladies for the bountiful way they provided the good things. Indeed, a short time previous to the hour set for the banquet (7 o'clock) the supply began to assume serious proportions; but then the Beaverdale ladies never do things by halves. Owing to poor accommodation, the committee had to limit invitations almost entirely to members themselves and a lady. As it turned out to be such a success it is to be hoped that it will

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT :

E. N. HOPKINS - - MOOSE JAW

PRESIDENT :

F. M. GATES - - FILLMORE

VICE-PRESIDENT :

J. A. MURRAY - - WAGELLA

SECRETARY-TREASURER :

FRED. W. GREEN - - MOOSE JAW

DIRECTORS AT LARGE :

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS :

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Mahorg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

be made an annual event, and better accommodation will be found.

Mr. A. Wilby, in response to a toast of "The Empire," gave an extremely interesting and patriotic address and asked those present to drink to the largest grain growers' association in the largest colony in the largest empire the world has ever seen, which was responded to with great cheering.

Mr. T. H. Garry, M.P.P., who was an invited guest, on being called upon to respond to the toast of "The Province," was greeted with cheers. In speaking of the Grain Growers' Association he congratulated them on doing better than any farmers' organization that ever had been organized. He strongly advised them to keep out of politics, and in referring to the elevator scheme, advised them to take time to consider the question. Better, he said, to wait a year or even two years and start on right lines than to hurry it along and find ourselves wrong.

C. Dunning, in responding to the toast of "The Provincial Grain Growers," spoke in his usual eloquent way on the rapid growth of the provincial association. "Old Beaverdale" was responded to by Mr. F. Everest.

Mr. W. Skea, president of the Beaverdale Grain Growers' Association, responded to a toast of the local Grain Growers' Association. Mr. Skea gave a lengthy and interesting address on the progress of the Beaverdale Grain Growers' Association and said every farmer must be a member if they were to get the rights that farmers were entitled to.

Several other toasts were drunk and several vocal and instrumental selections were given. The banquet was a triumphant success.

C. EVEREST, Sec.-Treas.

WALDECK OFF TO A GOOD START

A special meeting of the farmers was held in the school house at Waldeck on Monday, February 21, 1910, to form a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. About 100 farmers were present and Geo. Oulton occupied the chair. Geo. H. Grayson gave an address on the objects of the Grain Growers' Association, after which a motion was put and carried that a branch be formed at Waldeck. A large number of members were enrolled and paid the subscription. The following officers were elected:—President, James C. Wightman; vice-president, Geo. Oulton; secretary-treasurer, Geo. H. Grayson; directors, W. Dafoe, A. Cathro, A. Ward, C. Lee, Geo. Stock, J. Ostring.

Geo. H. GRAYSON,
Secretary.

SUGGESTIONS FOR ADVANCING THE MOVEMENT

The article in THE GUIDE, of February 22, on "Some of the Outstanding Characteristics of the Convention," I have read with much interest and appreciation. In our local association we realize to some extent our union of strength and weakness. Our membership now numbers forty-two, a fair showing for this early date in the New Year. But our membership roll should be more than doubled within the next month. Yesterday at our

OLIVER DEMONSTRATES ADVANTAGES OF A BRANCH ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Oliver branch of the G.G.A. was held at Cleland school house on Monday, March 7. A lively discussion took place on the benefits of co-operation, and it was decided to purchase formaldehyde and cordwood at once and enquire into the cost and freight rates, etc., etc.

The subject of interest to all farmers, viz: "Weeds and Weedy Seeds," was gone into thoroughly. Two weed inspectors being present the meeting was supplied with practical knowledge on the subject and after a long discussion it was decided that the Association as a whole and every member in particular do all in their power to assist the W. I's by reporting any case coming under their notice either of infected land, seed grain, or threshing machines.

The subject of the social side was next taken up, and this was settled by the formation of a committee to meet the Mountain View branch with a view to a union meeting to be held on Friday, 18th inst., at Kingsland school. The program for that day is:

2.30 G.G. meeting for discussion of business.
5.30 to 7.30 Supper, Toasts and Social intercourse.
7.30 to 9.00 Concert.
9.00 to 11.00 General amusements, games, etc.
11.00 to daylight if desired. Dancing.

This should help the membership and we desire to have a large and vigorous branch here.

EDWIN JONES

regular meeting, the attendance was just half of our membership. Those in attendance were strong in their interest of our cause, in their desire to accomplish something; but weak in attempts to arrive at a conclusion and focus a decision into the form of a well expressed resolution. We seem to lack definite plans in our meetings. We waste time. We lack system. We lack leadership. I am a firm believer in unity in any organization; unity of aim, object, purpose; uniformity and system in movement to attain the desired object. In my opinion the leadership of our cause should develop in the central association, and should be by them communicated to the local associations. The latter should be kept in close touch with the central, and be guided by it in many details; for instance, in subjects for discussion. An essay on each subject, written by competent authority, a copy of it to be sent to each local association to be read and discussed, copies of the address or essay to be mailed to members not in attendance at meeting. Circular letters such as that of October 4, 1909, from T. A. Crerar, president of the G. G. G. Co., are looked for, appreciated; and, I believe, very effective.

My idea is to reach every farmer. Not once, but repeatedly, continually, through our local meetings or by mail. This brings up a need, viz.: means of communication. The secretary of a local association can readily distribute printed matter, hand them out in meetings, and mail to absentees. But we want to secure larger attendance at meetings, and should have some convenient means of printing notices of regular or special meetings.

The great need of local associations is competent officers, especially presidents and secretaries. While the work of the secretary is important, the success of the association rests with the president, who is the leader. Is there any help for us along this line? How about a pamphlet or hand book for each officer, "The Ideal President" or "The Ideal Secretary"? Probably the omission of the word "ideal" would improve the titles. It seems to me that men experienced in these offices could help us by telling us a lot we ought to know about our opportunities and duties in these positions. No matter if we are told a few things we already know. We have a lot to learn. I believe that is true of the best men available in almost every locality, and often the best are not elected, because their qualifications are not known.

Our cause is a worthy one. There are problems before us of tremendous importance, and difficult to deal with. Hence the great need that we do our best. We are zealous to do our best, but we don't know how.

If we can have our regular meetings to some definite purpose, clean cut and business-like in general, something educative, some valuable information at each one, something to arouse the interest of the farmers in their own business, to broaden their views and uplift their ideals of citizenship, to show from time to time some definite progress made through our organization, and give a clearer view of the problems remaining to be grappled with, we shall have meetings so interesting that membership and attendance will become and remain satisfactory, and our weight as an organization will be increased.

Lockwood. C. E. BIRKETT.

[Note.—What's the matter with THE GUIDE as a medium?—F. W. G.]

A HEALTHY CHILD

A meeting recently called at Landis, Sask., to form a branch of the Saskatchewan G. G. A., was very well attended, and the local association has been launched under very favorable circumstances. Twenty-three members were enrolled. When the size of the district is considered, this is a very fair day's work. Double this number should be easily enrolled before the year is out, as the association is highly commended by the great majority of our farmers.

The following is the list of the officers: President, Arthur Hall; Vice-president, Rod McLeod; Secretary-treasurer, D. McKenzie; Executive: F. H. Bingham, Ray Hart, A. H. Jamieson, J. Buxton, A. Tilford and R. A. Williams.

D. McKENZIE.

AN ELOQUENT LETTER

To F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed \$36.00 being life membership fees for the following: Richard Napier, Melvin P. French, and Carl Knoke, all of Bethune, Sask.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) T. EDDY, Sec.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

Bethune, Sask., Feb. 23, 1910.

Last Friday in the Sunset school district there came into being one of the healthiest offshoots of the Grain Growers' Association. Jas. Anderson, president, and T. M. Eddy, secretary, of the Bethune branch were invited out to J. J. Brown's where the meeting was held, to take part in the opening of a branch association.

Mr. Brown was elected chairman of the meeting, and after a few remarks called upon Mr. Eddy who spoke for the greater part of an hour. He told of the benefits derived from co-operation, and how the farmers of Bethune had profited by the association, although the branch was only six months old. He then took up the grading and marketing of grain, showing the defects of the present system, and the innovations of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. The hail insurance was also fully dealt with. The work expected of the young organization was laid down by the speaker, whose words of encouragement were well received.

Mr. Anderson was next called up. He said it was an honor to be present at such a gathering, and although the day was severe, there was twice the number present that he had expected. He said the ground had been well covered by the previous speaker, but he had a few plain facts and figures to give the audience. He showed that, through the work of his association, he had saved in buying his twine and marketing his crop, the sum of seventy-five dollars. "Now, gentlemen," said he, "perhaps you people in this settlement do not think that seventy-five dollars is enough interest on one dollar, but it satisfies me." President Anderson was loudly cheered.

The officers elected were as follows: President, W. R. Bartley; Vice-President, J. Scott; Secretary, J. J. Brown. Before the close of the meeting nearly two dozen members were enrolled, and about one-half subscribed for THE GUIDE. The young association has now a good start and needs a speaker from the central to cinch matters.

(Sgd.) T. M. EDDY, Sec.

BUSINESS AND PLEASURE AT SEMANS

On March 3 we held a most successful meeting in connection with the Semans branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Mr. Crossman, of Manitoba, addressed the meeting at some length and gave us a lot of useful information. We spent the remainder of the evening as a social, the chairman calling on the members to sing or play. Many were taken by surprise. The ladies provided lunch. There were about one hundred and twenty persons present, including fifty ladies. Eight new members joined, and we have now a membership of forty-nine.

VIVIAN T. N. PELLETT, Sec.

LITTLE SAID, BUT SOMETHING DONE

To F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find money order for \$84, being life membership fees for the following parties: Cecil Seed, Wm. A. Seed, J. Seed, W. N. Catley, Sam C. Swartz, Frank Denzin, I. W. Sutton, All of Tregarva.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) I. W. SUTTON, Sec.

BULYEA'S BEST MEETING

The most successful meeting ever held by the Bulyea branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held in Jones Hall on March 2, where upwards of fifty farmers listened to one of the best addresses ever given here. The address was given by Mr. D. D. McArthur, of Lauder, Man. Mr. McArthur talked a considerable time on the elevator question and was cheered on several occasions. He then dealt with organization work, in which he pointed out that every farmer should put his shoulder to the wheel

and bear the burden like a man. He then went on to the life membership, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, and the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

At the close of his speech he was tendered a vote of thanks. Six members then came forward with that almighty dollar. One of these was a young girl, Miss Margaret Moore.

The president then called upon Mr. C. Ratzer and B. J. Anderson to give a report of the convention held at Prince Albert. The report was well received and the delegates were tendered a vote of thanks. Mr. C. Ratzer thanked the meeting for their vote of thanks, but said "We have only done our duty, what every man should do."

J. McCUISE, Sec.

GET THEM IN, BUT GET THEM IN FOR LIFE

I would like to write a few words in regard to organization work. I think your plan of dividing the province into districts, having a chairman and a secretary for each, is an excellent one. If local associations were organized at all points (railway stations, of course, being the most convenient centre) and live officers appointed at each, I think we ought to be able to enroll 75 per cent. of the farmers of Saskatchewan as members of the association this year. I think the principal thing is the electing of live officers.

At our annual meeting in January, twenty-four members joined. Within a month we had doubled our membership, having now fifty-four paid-up members, representing 80 per cent. of our farmers in this district. All of our officers have worked hard bringing in a number of new members at each meeting. If 75 per cent. or 80 per cent. of our farmers would join the Grain Growers' Association this year, how much easier it would be to get legislation passed in the interests of the grain growers.

A. H. CLINE, Sec.

Zelina, Sask.

MORE THAN TALK

The Tyvan association held a meeting on February 19, at which Mr. Houston, our delegate to the convention, gave us a very interesting account of the same. We were exceedingly pleased with, and heartily endorsed the resolutions passed at Prince Albert, especially the demand that the elevator commission contain three members of the Grain Growers' Association.

I am enclosing money order for \$12.50 (\$12.00 for life membership for W. W. Hearon, of Francis, Sask., and 50c. for one yearly member).

I wish you would send me some tickets for membership, also copies of the constitution. There are quite a lot of Germans north of Tyvan and also a lot of Poles south. I find it hard to interest them without having literature which they can read. I believe if we could get them interested that they would be one with us.

A. DRAPER, Sec.

WANT THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

The Radisson Grain Growers' Association desire to have THE GUIDE publish the fact that they do most heartily endorse the step taken by the Dominion government in regard to the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway.

A. HENDERSON, Sec.

ALLAN GRAIN GROWERS

I feel it my duty to inform you of the good work being done in No. 9 district by Messrs. W. B. Fells and Chas. Lunn. A rally meeting was held at the Lost River school on Saturday, March 5, at 2 p.m. A good gathering of farmers and their wives, and even the little ones, were present. Music, songs, recitations and speeches were given by members of the local association, and also visiting members. Mr. Chas. Lunn gave a good common-sense address to the farmers present re organizing, etc. He should be aided in his good work by all the Grain Growers of No. 9 district. There were a few life members present, which was good to see. Thirteen new recruits joined the ranks. All are fighting for the good cause down in the Lost River district.

Yours in the work,
CHARLES BONDY,
Allan G.G.A.

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Self-administered drugs rob many a well meaning undertaker of a day's rest

The fellow is who always going to do something is not the coming man.

ELEVATOR BILL BECOMES LAW

Continued from Page 8

taking without in any way committing them to adopting the general principle of government ownership of public utilities."

Minister's Contentions

"Now, Mr. Speaker, you will see from this letter that the representatives of the Grain Growers' Association were evidently, on January 31 last, willing to accept much less from the Dominion government than some people say they are willing to accept from this government at the present time. I am not going to give any opinion on this point. I leave the members of this House and the people of this country to draw their own conclusions in respect to the matter, but this much I would like to know, and it is the clause that I read a moment ago: 'Unless the Dominion government will accede to our request, as above expressed, what is being done in the west will fall far short of accomplishing the purpose for which it was intended.'"

"This, along with the points suggested by the honorable member for Cypress, will be matters that will come under the general supervision of the commission which this government proposes to appoint in the very near future for the purpose of undertaking and carrying out as far as possible for them to do, the provisions of the bill which we are now asking you to read a third time. I can understand that the positions to be filled on that commission are indeed responsible positions. We have pledged ourselves that a commission that will be responsible and will command the respect and confidence of the people of this country shall be appointed to fill these important positions because they will have very serious matters to consider."

Disappointment at Figures

"I must at once confess that I am rather disappointed with the figures submitted only last night in respect to this matter. We had discussion after discussion at our interviews, but I never had them presented in the form they were presented in last night by the president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Those are the figures complained of by the member for Cypress and it is true they do not appear as satisfactory as we had hoped they would be, and were based on a plan suggested—that of being a monopoly, and, Mr. Speaker, this bill of the government's does not pretend to say we can create a monopoly under our powers as a legislature in this province—but we are going to undertake this task to the best of our ability, leaving everyone free, and I want to make clear that we do not want to interfere with the freedom of the grain trade of Manitoba in any form."

Sample Market

"The plan which has been held out to us in connection with the undertaking and the operation of the elevators is the plan in respect to the sample market. I am one of those who believe in the advantages to be gained by the farmers in a sample market, and I want to say that under the suggestions of the leader of the opposition or certain suggestions of the grain growers themselves it would be impossible for this government or any other government to give the people of this country those advantages which they desire under a sample market, unless under the government control and operation of the system. We had members of the Grain Growers' Grain Company at the committee today and they admitted it was necessary to have some sound guarantee that the samples would carry with them the stamp of approval, and they acknowledged at the same time that such samples would not carry with them that confidence if they were the samples of a private company or corporation interested in the business and operating a line of elevators in that form. Such were the conditions that the governments yielded to the plan suggested by the grain growers a few days ago, and in doing so we believe we are serving the best interests of the province."

The Amendment

"I would like to say a word also in regard to the amendment of the member for South Winnipeg. I can quite understand his position and the view which he

takes in regard to this matter. I concur entirely with what the attorney-general has said in reference to it. I do not hope to live to see the day in this legislature, or any legislature in any part of His Majesty's dominions, when we will find any responsible undertaking, any act that will accomplish the destruction of vested interests, until the same has been carefully considered in order that no injustice may be done."

"This is the position of this government, and I say no individual in this

of the free people of this country. It will be the duty of the government to see that a commission that will command that confidence and respect which they should command will be appointed in the very near future. Then, I say, our duty is plain, to see that this work is carried out, and that the same is brought about in such a manner that it will be honestly and legitimately undertaken in order that all the interests of the people may be legitimately and honorably maintained."



McRae's Hay Press, Lewisville, Alta

province has any cause for alarm that any government shall ever be guilty of any act that can be interpreted as destroying vested interests. I take it that the duty of the government is plain. We have confidence in the task we are undertaking. While it may be a difficult one to follow out, still we are carrying it out by the approval of the people of this province. We have under the sixty per cent. clause provided that we have behind us the people we are undertaking to serve. It is only fair that we should ask for that approval, that it should be given before any action is taken. If that is done, if that is carried out, then I have the utmost confidence that a proper system can and will be maintained to the advantage of the farming community of Manitoba in this regard. I am not like my friend, the member for Birtle. I have more confidence in the grain growers than he appears to have. I have confidence that among them we could find today men capable of filling any position in the gift

Independence of Commission

John Williams, of Arthur, observed that the minister of public works had made the statement that no one had asked for the passing of an act providing the establishment of a system of elevators under the control of the legislature. He could tell the minister of public works, however, that the Grain Growers' Association throughout the province had asked for that very thing. On the other hand, they had not asked for a system of elevators which would be under the direction of the lieutenant-governor-in-council or the minister of public works, as provided for in this measure, and they said the other day in unmistakable terms that they would rather not have an elevator bill at all than a bill of this kind. Mr. Rogers had also referred to the Dominion government. That had nothing to do with the question before that House, but he would point out that the Grain Growers, in their petition to the Dominion government, had never said that they wanted the terminal elevators

operated under a department of the government. He had, in fact, reason to believe that the kind of commission which the grain growers wanted to manage the terminal elevators for the Dominion government was the same kind of independent commission that they were asking for in this province. Mr. Rogers had further stated that he had never had figures on this question until the previous night, and then he was disappointed with them."

Says Government Was Scared

Was it, he asked, not a most astonishing state of affairs that the government should go into a proposition of this kind without having obtained figures to show that it could be made a success? Did not that prove the statement that he had previously made that the government had been scared into accepting the principle of government ownership of elevators by the success of the opposition in the Birtle election?

Hon. Robert Rogers interrupted and said the member for Arthur was mistaken. What he said was that they had figures before but it was only on the previous night that they had figures from the Grain Growers' Grain Company."

Mr. Williams said he knew himself that the president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company presented his figures to the committee several days ago, but even then it was too late. The government should have got the figures long ago. They should have had them when the minister of education went to Brandon to make his statement before the Grain Growers' convention—before the government took the plunge. He contended that the government and the people of this country had plunged into this thing without giving it sufficient consideration."

End of Debate

Hon. G. R. Coldwell, in reply to Mr. Williams, said he thought he was correct in saying the member for Arthur was entirely in favor of the principle of the bill. He had no right to say the government had brought in the bill without having proper figures. He thought Mr. Williams was absolutely sincere and that he had convinced himself that government ownership of elevators would pay. With regard to the kind of commission to be appointed, it was perhaps more than a coincidence that the same people who were urging the Dominion government to take over the terminal elevators were also urging the Manitoba government to take over the provincial elevators and operate them. The grain growers had asked the Dominion government for an independent commission satisfactory to themselves. That was exactly what the Manitoba government had offered them."

Was the position of the Grain Growers equivocal? asked Mr. Coldwell. As for the request that commissioners should be removable only by a two-thirds vote of the legislature wished to say that it was absolutely necessary for the satisfactory and successful carrying out of a proposition of that kind that whatever commissioners were appointed, they should be removable at once if necessary. No business house of any standing would admit any other practice. The opposition had shown remarkable acumen during the session and remarkable ability in many lines. He was, therefore, surprised that they should depart from strict business methods in a matter of that kind."

The Vote

The amendment to the amendment by Mr. Norris on being put to the House was lost by 24 votes to 13 on a straight party vote."

Mr. Steele's amendment to the resolution was lost by 22 votes to 15, a majority of seven. Mr. Steele and J. T. Gordon voted for the amendment and T. W. Taylor, Winnipeg Centre, voted against it."

The original resolution that the bill be read a third time then passed without a division and the elevator bill was through the House."

GRAIN DEALERS PROTEST

On Tuesday morning, March 15, a deputation from the North-West Grain Dealers' Association appeared before the agricultural committee of the Manitoba legislature to protest against the Elevator Bill that was then being considered by the committee."

The deputation consisted of W. H. McWilliams, S. P. Clarke, Robert Evans,

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE

The following circular recently issued by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association shows how that body works for the interests of its members. They believe in co-operation and practice it for their own good. This circular is a good example to the organized farmers of the west of the energetic way in which they should push the good cause in which they are working.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION

TORONTO, MARCH 5TH, 1907.

Parliamentary Activity

DEAR SIR:

Almost every Session of Parliament, whether it be Federal or Provincial, witnesses the introduction of legislation that is of vital interest to manufacturers. Some of it is favorable; if so, you desire to see it passed. More frequently its enactment would prove positively injurious; in that event you earnestly pray that it will be defeated.

What do you do? What can you do? If you have ever endeavored to fight a Bill single handed you will appreciate what a tremendous task it is to produce results. As an individual manufacturer you have neither the time nor the money to devote to work of this kind. Yet the salvation of your business depends upon its being done, and being done promptly.

This is where the benefits of organization and co-operation come in. What an individual cannot even hope to do a powerful association can accomplish with comparative ease. It employs special Parliamentary agents, men of tact and experience, under whose guidance the numerous influences of the Association are brought into play in a manner that cannot fail to be effective.

Have you ever stopped to consider what this really means to you? Has it ever occurred to you what an amount of trouble you would have if the Canadian Manufacturers' Association were to disband? Do you not think it is to your interest to keep that Association alive, to make it strong and vigorous, so that it can go on fighting your battles?

The Association needs your assistance. It feels that it has earned your support. Its successful campaign against the Eight Hour Day Bill alone has saved the price of your membership fee a hundred times over. Yet this is but one of a long list of items which go to make a splendid record of Parliamentary achievement.

In other fields of activity the Association has been equally successful and has proved equally valuable to manufacturers all over Canada. May we not hope to be favored with your support? Full information on any point will be gladly supplied on request.

Yours faithfully,

CHAS. S. MEEK

Chairman Membership Committee.

G. M. MURRAY,

Secretary.

C. H. Leamen, C. B. Piper, F. O. Fowler and A. J. Andrews, K.C.

Are Opposed to Principle

Mr. Andrews said he appeared on behalf of some of the elevator owners. He opposed the principle of the bill. The only justification for government ownership of any industry was because it was a public utility, or was a natural monopoly or something that by reason of growth had become an artificial monopoly. The elevator business was not subject to any of these conditions. He did not think there was any general demand for the government to take over these elevators. It had been demonstrated that there was no injustice being done the farmers and the Grain Act had fixed conditions which safeguarded the interests of everybody using the elevators. There was no justification for the government of Manitoba acquiring the elevators and operating them. No body of capitalists would contemplate the purchase of elevators and the running of them apart from other branches of the grain business. It would be like a bank putting up bank premises to rent to others. Moreover, it was not fair to the people who had invested their money to take over this business. The government might just as well take over the lumber business, because there had been some complaints made against it. The Dominion government already legislated with reference to the grain trade. They have fixed the conditions under which the elevators can be conducted. Therefore it was only fair that the Dominion government should themselves take over the elevators, if it was thought proper to do so. It seemed to him that it was questionable if the proposed act would be within the powers of the Manitoba legislature. The Grain Act was not drawn with a view to a province taking over the grain business. He suggested that a conference be held with the Dominion government so as to have legislation passed at Ottawa that would work in harmony with what was proposed here. The promoters of this bill were simply taking advantage of the false sentiment that the elevator owners were taking advantage of the farmers. There was nothing now to prevent the farmers joining together and getting elevators for themselves.

Scheme of Certain Parties

The whole thing was simply a scheme of certain parties to get the financial backing of the people as a whole to assist them in carrying out a private enterprise. He hoped the province would not go into the elevator business because it would be really a trading contract with their own constituents. It would not be profitable and it would be troublesome. If, however, the government was determined to go into it, provision should be made for being fair to those already in it. The fair thing would be for the government to take over all the elevators whose owners are willing to sell. The government could not fairly pick and choose, taking the good points and leaving the unprofitable points to others. Also it was not reasonable to take away a man's elevator simply for what the building was worth, without paying any attention to the franchise, or the prospective profits. Surely it would be only right to leave it to the arbitrator to say what should be paid.

Grain Exchange History

F. O. Fowler, secretary of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association, referred to the agitation against the Grain Exchange some four years ago. He pointed out then that the agitation was got up from selfish motives by people who had no idea of furthering the general interests of the country. Experience had since borne out his contentions. The Grain Exchange was able to continue doing business in the same way, although it had cost about \$25,000, and those who had made the trouble were not members of the Exchange and had simply been a commercial concern, taking business from the farmer and charging a commission. The farmers had nothing to gain from government ownership of elevators, but the Grain Growers' Grain Company had. If this company could induce the government to provide storage capacity for them to do business with, it would be impossible for others to compete with them. As a matter of fact, the charges at fifty per cent. of the points where grain is handled in Manitoba are lower than

these gentlemen propose. These men would not go into the business with their own money because they were afraid it would not pay and therefore they wanted the government to do it for them.

Position of Milling Companies

Mr. Steele asked if the deputation were speaking for the milling companies.

Mr. Fowler replied that he did not understand that the bill proposed to expropriate the milling companies' elevators and the milling companies certainly would not sell willingly.

"The reason why I ask," said Mr. Steele, "is that the gentlemen behind this bill figure on getting all the business and they won't get all the business if they don't get the milling companies' elevators."

T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, repudiated the idea that the company was behind the proposition of government-owned elevators and was shoving it on the public for the company's advantage. The movement had originated before there was any such company, and it had been backed by petitions from one-third or more of the grain growers of the province. Moreover, there was a similar movement in both Saskatchewan and Alberta. Grain growing was the staple industry of the country and whatever was a benefit to it, must be a benefit to all. He was sure there was no desire to take away the profit of anybody.

"Can this thing be made a financial success? Who will answer me that?" asked Mr. Steele.

"Why didn't the railways go into the elevator business along their lines, if it pays?" asked Mr. Andrews. "They are not letting anything get past them that would be profitable."

Mr. Crerar replied that there had been so much room for railway development that the companies did not wish to put capital into elevators. He had heard Mr. Whyte make this statement.

Mr. Fowler again expressed the conviction that the elevators as a purely storage proposition could not be made to pay. He had tried it in 1890, and nearly went broke, and others had the same experience. He also pointed out that fifty-seven per cent. of the wheat in this country is bought by the wagon load. With a mill elevator in a town buying wheat and a government elevator used only for storage, the result would be that competition would be eliminated to an extent which the grain growers did not appreciate.

THE QUITTER

It ain't the failures he may meet
That keeps a man from winnin'—
It's the discouragement complete
That blocks a new beginning.
You want to quit your habits bad,
And when the shadows fittin'
Make life seem worthlesslike an' sad,
You want to quit your quittin'!

You want to quit a-lying down
An' saying hope is over,
Because the fields are bare an' brown
Where once we lived in clover.
When jolted from the water cart
It's painful to be hittin'
The earth, but make another start,
Cheer up, an' quit your quittin'!

Although the game seems rather stiff,
Don't be a doleful doubter;
There's always one more innin',
You're not a down an' outer.
But fortune's pretty sure to flee
From folks content with sittin'
Around and sayin' life's n. g.—
You've got to quit your quittin'!

The following figures show the stock movement for the province of Alberta for the year 1909 with approximate returns:

Horses, 20,211, \$2,324,265; cattle, 127,577, \$5,740,965; sheep, 37,024, \$296,192; hogs, 60,769, \$607,690; grand total, \$8,969,112.

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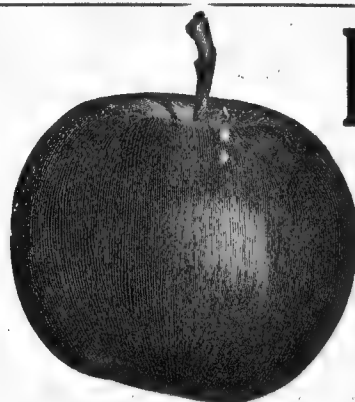
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HYBRID APPLES

TESTED and PROVED to be absolutely
hardy at the Experimental Farms at
Brandon, Man. and Indian Head, Sask.

THESE interesting and extremely hardy Hybrid Apples are a cross between a Russian Crab and the hardiest of our Canadian and Russian varieties of Apples. These crosses have been carried out under expert supervision with the object of securing some varieties of pronounced merit and sufficiently hardy to withstand the low temperatures which at times prevail in Manitoba and the adjoining territories. These varieties have been tested thoroughly, and most of them have fruited at the Experimental Farms above-mentioned. Sizes of the fruit vary from 1 1/4 to 3 inches in diameter. They bear at a very early age and crop heavily.

In the introduction of these valuable Apples and Crabs there is no doubt that a long felt want has been successfully filled. Write for liberal terms. Catalogue and my little brochure, explaining the life history of the "HARDY FROST PROOF APPLES." These lists and any further information furnished free. RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

E. D. SMITH, Nurseryman, WINONA, Ont.



OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

MAKES JUST AS FINE PASTRY AS IT DOES BREAD
AND THE BEST OF BOTH. HOUSE-
KEEPERS FIND IT

ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
WINNIPEG FORT WILLIAM MONTREAL





MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

THREE HUNDRED AT GRAIN GROWERS' CONCERT

The Western Prairie, of Cypress River, in its issue of March 4, gives the following account of the concert given by the Grain Growers' Association there:

Last year when we said all the good things that it was possible to think of about the Grain Growers' concert, it did not seem as if ample justice had been done, and as their concert Friday evening eclipsed last year's entertainment, we would need to repeat the former terms and add many more as well.

It is no wonder that the Cypress River Grain Growers' have a strong organization when they put so much life into their ventures as was shown Friday evening. The society possesses an energetic president in the person of Mr. Alex. Sutherland, while W. B. Thomas fills the position of secretary and treasurer, and Jas. Christie the duties of vice-president. These gentlemen are ably supported by an active board of directors composed of Wm. Lee, W. Carnegie, J. Richmond, R. Rutherford, and Jos. Ruston.

To these officers and their equally willing workers among the members was the success of the entertainment due. Long before the time to start, even the standing room was taken, so that many had to be turned away. As it was, over three hundred were in the hall.

The program was such as to have a delighted audience from the time the chairman, Mr. Sutherland, took the platform until the last number was given. There was not a dull minute or a number that did not meet with a hearty reception, and in many cases the demand of an encore. The lunch served at the conclusion also spoke well for the generosity of the Grain Growers, as it was both lavish and tasteful.

The chairman's few opening remarks were bright and pithy. He expressed disappointment in not being able to get a lecturer for the evening. A cordial invitation was given all the farmers to become members of this organization.

COMBAT THE FINANCIERS

At our last meeting (Glenora branch) on March 4, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, as the result of a combined effort on the part of financial and business institutions to flood the grain market, that we urge all grain growers to refrain from making any agreement to pay their annual accounts in the fall."

WILLIAM M. WEBB.
Sec.-Treas.

PLUMAS BRANCH ADDRESSED BY J. S. WOOD

At a meeting held March 3, the Plumas branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association passed a resolution unanimously endorsing the memorandum to the provincial government. J. S. Wood was present and delivered an address most interesting and beneficial. He explained everything so clearly that any child could understand just what he meant.

When Mr. Woods finished his speech on the elevator question, he was asked by one of our members to give us a little talk on the Grain Growers' Grain Company, which he did; and I also think that means a few more cars for the farmers' company another year.

A. J. RERNER,
Sec.-Treas.

J. S. WOOD AT ROBLIN

At the meeting of the Roblin Grain Growers' Association held in Roblin on March 5, Mr. J. S. Wood, of Oakville, was present and laid the question of government ownership of elevators before an appreciative audience in his able manner.

At the close the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this association endorse the policy of the elevator committee of the Central Grain Growers' Association regarding the government ownership of elevators."

W. R. SCOTT,
Sec., Roblin G.G.A.

ASSOCIATIONS EXPRESS VIEWS OF ELEVATOR BILL

During the past week many Grain Growers' Associations throughout the province have held meetings at which the all-absorbing topic of discussion was the elevator bill which has just passed the legislature. In almost every instance the sentiment of these discussions is reflected in a resolution giving full support to the elevator committee in the stand it has taken in the matter. These resolutions are but a repetition of the scores which have been hitherto published in THE GUIDE. Some of them are as follows:

Killarney:—"Whereas, at the Grain Growers' convention held in Brandon last December the government, through one of its ministers promised to co-operate with the farmers in creating a system of publicly-owned elevators, and; whereas some six hundred delegates there assembled did unanimously vote for a system that should be free from political control; and, whereas, the bill the government has brought forward is directly opposed to the wishes of the said convention, therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of the Killarney Grain Growers' Association do approve of the stand taken by our executive on the government bill."

Woodmore:—"That this association heartily approve of the stand taken by the elevator committee; are in full sympathy with the elevator bill proposed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and will firmly support the independent commission management clause of the aforesaid bill."

Birtle:—"Resolved, that we, the members of the Birtle branch of the Grain Growers' Association endorse the action of the executive in the matter of naming members of commission re government-owned and operated elevators. Also all action taken by the association in connection with the said elevator question."

Ashville:—"Resolved, that we, the members of the Ashville branch of the Grain Growers' Association, do unanimously express our favor and fully endorse the elevator bill presented by our committee to the legislators, believing the said bill to be to the best interest of the farmers, and we wholly condemn the government bill, as, in our opinion, if it passes, it would be more detrimental to the interests of the farmer than the present system of marketing grain."

Emerson:—"At a meeting held at this point addressed by Peter Wright and T. W. Knowles, unanimous endorsement was given to the elevator bill submitted by the Grain Growers' committee, and it was resolved that the Grain Growers should take no other commission than one nominated by the association and free from political influence."

Bagot:—"Resolved, that we, the members of the Bagot branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association do heartily endorse the terms of the elevator bill proposed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and we further heartily approve of the firm attitude taken by the elevator committee, and we pledge our individual support to them in insisting upon the management and control of the new system being vested in an independent commission."

Rosser:—"That the Rosser Grain Growers' Association hereby re-affirms its position upon the elevator question, and heartily commends the action and attitude of the Grain Growers' elevator committee in standing for its own bill, which is the result of deep study and mature deliberation, and embodies the views of Manitoba Grain Growers as to the essential features of a just and successful bill, and in as firmly opposing and repudiating the government bill, which contains the obnoxious clauses and expropriation, enforced monopoly by coercion and exaction through its 60 per cent. petition obligation, and materially destroying our loading platform safeguard; and especially its refusal of independent, non-partisan control and operation, without which we are convinced any bill must end in failure."

Arnaud:—"This association at a recent meeting gave full endorsement to the action taken by the Grain Growers' committee in connection with the elevator bill. Without a dissenting vote they resolved that the commission should be an entirely independent one, nominated by the association and free from political influence."

Salem:—"Resolved, that we, the members of the Salem Grain Growers' Association do heartily endorse the terms of the elevator bill proposed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. We further heartily approve of the firm attitude taken by the elevator committee, and we pledge our support to them in insisting upon the management of the new system being run by an independent commission."

Empire Branch, Clanwilliam:—"The following resolution was unanimously adopted: 'Resolved, that we, the members of the Empire Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, express our condemnation of the government elevator bill now before the provincial parliament, and that we urge our representative in the provincial parliament to vote and use his influence against the government bill and in favor of the bill drafted by the Grain Growers' executive. The secretary is instructed to send a copy of this resolution to W. B. Waddell, M.P.P.'"

Dominion City:—"This association at a recent meeting addressed by Peter Wright and T. W. Knowles, unanimously endorsed the bill presented to the government by the Grain Growers' elevator committee and brought in a resolution that there should be no change in this, and that the commission to be appointed should be nominated by the association and be entirely free from political influence."

Berton, Pine Creek and Mayfield:—"At a union meeting of these three associations held March 11, a resolution was unanimously passed endorsing the firm stand of the elevator committee in their efforts to safeguard the independent management of the proposed government elevators, and expressing appreciation of what had already been accomplished."

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT :
J. W. SCALLION - VIRDEN

PRESIDENT :
D. W. McCUAIG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

VICE-PRESIDENT :
R. C. HENDERS - CULROSS

SECRETARY-TREASURER :
R. MCKENZIE - WINNIPEG

DIRECTORS :
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Mar-linghurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

DAUPHIN SUGGESTS A COMMITTEE OF SIX

At the Dauphin Grain Growers' meeting held on March 5, 1910, there was a good gathering present of farmers and others interested in the Grain Growers' cause. Mr. J. A. Campbell having been invited to attend the meeting, was present and made an address touching on several questions relating to the farmers; going fully into the elevator bills as presented by the Grain Growers, and also the bill presented by the government and pointing out the difference between the two.

A general discussion followed Mr. Campbell's address, during which several members expressed their views on the matter and some suggestions were offered.

It was moved by H. M. Thompson, seconded by W. Wicks: "That this association recommend that the elevator committee nominate six men as elevator commissioners of government elevators and that three out of the six be appointed by a conference of the executive of the Grain Growers and a like committee representing the government."

Moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. Drinkwater: "Whereas the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba introduced a bill through their committee appointed by the Brandon convention,

"And whereas the government have brought in a bill covering the same subject which the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association cannot accept,

"Therefore be it resolved, that J. A. Campbell, M.P.P., representing the Dauphin constituency, in the parliament of Manitoba, be and is hereby requested by this association to vote for any bill that the elevator committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association may approve."

Moved by Mr. Drinkwater, seconded by Mr. Lee: "That a delegate be appointed by this association to go to Ottawa in company with other delegates from this district to interview the minister of agriculture re the establishing of an experimental farm at Dauphin."

Moved by M. Lee, seconded by Mr. Munson: "That J. B. Robson be appointed as delegate from this association."

Moved by Mr. Wicks, seconded by M. Lee: "That the meetings be held on the first Wednesday in each month instead of on the first Saturday."

JAS. B. ROBSON,
Sec.-Treas.

ORGANIZED AT MAKAROFF

W. R. Scott, secretary at Roblin, writes:

"Mr. J. S. Wood was not able to stay with us for the series of meetings advertised. The outcome of the first meeting at Makaroff was all that could be expected."

"I explained the situation as briefly as possible and showed those present the advantages of an association, and at the close of the meeting had the satisfaction of having a new association formed, known as the 'Makaroff' Grain Growers' Association."

"The officers elected were: Mr. G. Sloan, president; Mr. M. Button, vice-president; Messrs. Grundy, Speers, Craven, Kerswell, S. Rogers and T. Evans, directors."

"J. J. Powell, of Deepdale, was appointed secretary. They will hold their next meeting on March 28, and have enrolled 14 members."

"Should you not send a speaker, I'll try and hold meetings at Silverwood and Wyndham schools."

Other Associations Which have Passed Resolutions Similar to the Above are as Follows:

Alexander	Darlingford	Golden Stream	Miami	Rosehill
Altamont	Deloraine	Griswold	Miniota	Roselie
Arden	Delta	Hamiota	Minnedosa	Rosburn
Arizona	Douglas	Harding	Minto	Rosser
Ashville	Dunrea	Howden	Moore Park	St. Claude
Austin	Eden	Huston	Neelin	St. Elizabeth
Belmont	Empire	Kellogg	Ninga	Salem
Beresford	Franklin	Kenton	Oak Lake	Sanford
Berton	Gilbert Plains	Kenville	Oak River	Seaburn
Benito	Gladstone	Killarney	Pipestone	Shoal Lake
Brandon	Glenboro	Lauder	Pretty Valley	Sinclair
Carrol	Glenella	Letellier	Port. la Prairie	Somerset
Cartwright	Glenora	McAuley	Rapid City	Souris
Cordova	Goodlands	MacGregor	Rocky Coulee	Sperling
Culross	Grand View	Medora	Roland	Springfield
Dauphin	Graysville	Neepawa	St. Jean Bapt.	Swan River
Boissevain	Birnie	Valley River	Waskada	Wellwood
Glenora	Hamiota	Shellmouth	Gilbert Plains	Durban
Huston	Plumas	Neelin	Eden	Dauphin
Nesbitt	Roblin	MacGregor	Arizona	Foxwarren
		More Park		

DIRECTOR HENDERS AT NESBITT

At the meeting of the Nesbitt branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, held on March 2, Mr. R. C. Henders gave an able address on the elevator question and the stand taken by the executive in the independent commission, and answered all questions to the satisfaction of the most doubtful, and at the close it was moved by Mr. Tompkins and Mr. McKellar, "That we, the Nesbitt branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, do fully approve of the plan presented to the government by the members of the elevator committee," and passed unanimously, after which the meeting was adjourned, to meet on the first Tuesday in April.

NEW ASSOCIATION AT BERTON

The farmers surrounding Berton, Man., are awakening to the great good that has already been done by the Grain Growers' Association and to the importance of the work now in hand, and have joined themselves into a zealous, enthusiastic association desirous of playing their little part in strengthening the hands of those in the front rank of the fight. All farmers in the district are invited to have their names placed upon the roll. CHAS. DOBSON, Secretary.

MR. WOODS APPRECIATED AT PLUMAS

A meeting was addressed on Thursday afternoon last, in the Orange Hall, under the auspices of the local Grain Growers' Association, by Mr. Woods from Oakville, one of the pioneer promoters of the association and a director in the company.

The audience was not large, but very much interested. Much new light was thrown on the subject of grain handling, trusts, combines and other exploiting agencies that are making high the cost of living. He also explained the long struggle farmers have had to get the privilege of loading and shipping their own wheat, a struggle that lasted 18 years. He pointed out difficulties yet to be overcome and exhorted farmers to stand together, to study their own interests and not to remain contented with the bulk of the hard work in order that others may reap where they have not sown.

The address was very instructive and much appreciated.—Plumas Standard.

CO-OPERATIVE WORK BY MORRIS BRANCH

The Morris branch of the Grain Growers' Association held a meeting on March 2nd at 10.30 a.m., at which the tenders for binder twine were opened. After a lengthy discussion by the members present as to the quality and prices of the different twines offered a tender was chosen, which is expected will give entire satisfaction to all who are interested in securing a good quality of twine at a moderate price. A motion was passed at this meeting to the effect that all orders for twine be in the hands of the secretary by May 1st. Members should therefore lose no time in placing their orders, stating the length and kind of twine wanted. N. Brandt will take orders for the Rosenort district and O. H. Gilman will take orders at his office in Morris, or if it is more convenient orders may be given to any officer of the association, who in turn will deliver them to secretary.

In case the orders for English twine do not amount to 25,000 lbs. those giving the orders should understand that the "Plymouth" brand will be substituted in its stead.

ASHVILLE EXPRESSES ITS VIEWS PLAINLY

The Grain Growers at Ashville have been reading what our government has been doing in regard to the elevator question and they are heartily disgusted with the stand the government has taken. We, as a branch, commend the actions of our committee and don't want anything short of an independent commission. Neither do we want any referendum in this case, for it would only cost time and unnecessary expense for it to go to the people.

We had quite a discussion on the question at our meeting on the 12th ult. resulting in the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we, the members of the Ashville Branch of the Grain Growers' Association do unanimously express our favor and fully endorse the elevator bill presented by our committee to the legislators, believing said bill to meet the best interest of the farmers, and we further wholly condemn the government bill, as, in our opinion, if it passes, it would be more detrimental to the interests of the farmer than the present system of marketing the grain.

W. E. KEEFER, Sec.-Treas.

MR. WRIGHT OF DIRECTORATE AT WOODMORE

A special meeting of the Woodmore branch G. G. Association was held at the Public Hall, Woodmore, March 9. The attendance was large and very enthusiastic. According to appointment Mr. Wright took the platform and delivered a very inspiring address, the chief feature of which was, "the elevator commission and the new government and elevator bill." As was to be expected the topic elicited much discussion, and at the close of the address Mr. Wright had to answer various questions on the subject which several members considered debatable. Happily all were answered satisfactorily. Mr. Knowles, of Emerson, then addressed the meeting, and in his usual clear and forcible manner pointed out the unjust laws in the grain trade under which farmers were obliged to suffer in the past; various other subjects were touched upon with much profit. At the close the following resolution was carried unanimously, viz.:—"That we, the members of Woodmore Grain Growers' Association heartily approve of the stand taken by the elevator committee; are in full sympathy with the elevator bill proposed by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and will firmly support the independent commission management clause of aforesaid bill."

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Wright and Mr. Knowles. The proceedings then terminated.

J. F. BATTEN, Secretary.

Crank up the auto, Algernon, and run her 'round about,
For the farmer-man 'll haul ye when the gasoline gives out.

Peerless Jr. Poultry Fence

Close enough
to keep chickens in.
Strong enough
to keep the cattle out.

Saves
Expense

PEERLESS JUNIOR Poultry Fence will do all you wish of a poultry fence and will do much more. It is built close enough to keep the chickens in, but it is also built strong, rigid and springy. Those heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires, together with intermediate laterals, will take care of a carelessly backed wagon, or an unruly animal and spring back into perfect shape again. It is the most handsome and most effective poultry fence on the market. At every intersection the wires are firmly held together by the never-slip PEERLESS Lock.

The Fence That Saves Expense

because it never needs repairs. It is the cheapest to put up, too. It is stretched up like a field fence. More than half the price can be saved in posts and lumber alone, as required by some other poultry fences. Write to-day for our printed matter. It tells you how to get your full money's worth in fences. We build fences for every purpose.

BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited

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WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.



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K. OF R. Overalls

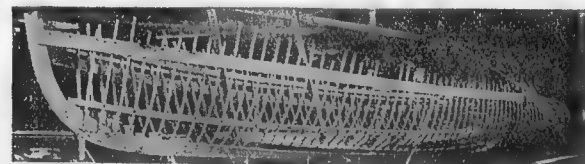
No rips, no tears, buttons won't come off and for all round satisfaction K. of R. leads. A special feature is the double seam crotch. Next time you buy overalls ask for K. of R. brand, "the better kind." Every pair guaranteed.

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Knocked-down Frames, crated or shipped, as shown in cut, to parties who wish to build their own boat. Outfits for these boats can be purchased in various stages of completeness, and prices range to suit the purchaser's pocket-book. Write for further particulars.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Manitoba Winter Fair

The Manitoba winter fair and live stock show which was held at Brandon last week, was without doubt the finest event of its kind ever held in the province. There was a greater number of exhibits and of better quality than have been shown at any past winter fair, and the Clyde show has been declared by many of the attending judges from the States the finest ever held on the American continent. The attendance was of the record breaking size.

The stable accommodation in spite of the big addition was taxed to the utmost, and the directors were obliged to decline some of the late entries on account of lack of room. The sheep and swine pens were filled and the increase in the sheep exhibits were very marked. The Ontario horse breeders who were present with studs were loud in their expressions of surprise and pleasure at the comfort and completeness of the building.

The seed grain fair was much larger than it was last year, there being a marked increase in the entries of coarse grains. These were nearly double those of 1909. In addition to the grains and grasses a new interest was added in the shape of prizes for potatoes, and though this was the first season of showing there was a fairly large entry.

There were 160 entries for the stallion show, including those from many of the most prominent breeders in Canada, while the poultry exhibit was nearly, if not quite double that of any previous year. The grand championship prize for the best steer or heifer, pure bred or grade, and the famous McGregor challenge trophy for the same brought very keen competition among cattlemen, and there were some splendid entries.

During the second day of the fair judging was completed in the cattle and sheep classes. Prof. R. J. Kinser, who has charge of the Animal Industry section of the Kansas State Agricultural College, was the judge of cattle, and was very careful and painstaking in his decisions. There was keen excitement when the time came to award the grand championship of the show for the best steer or female, pure bred or grade, any age or breed. There were two competitors only. Spicy's Princess from the Van Horne herd, and the champion grade steer from the McGregor herd. The judge had a hard task before him, for he had to balance the difference between male and female, between different breeds, and between two animals almost perfect in their respective types. After long and careful consideration he gave it to the McGregor steer. All the various classes judged were better filled than last year, and there was a greater number of individual breeders.

Robert Campbell, of Woodville, made a capable judge of the sheep classes. Interviewed after completing his work he said: "I have always been led to understand that sheep were not receiving much attention in the west, and I must say that the exhibit here is very much better than I expected. The average quality is good, and though it might not compare favorably with Guelph or Chicago I think it would make a good showing against Nova Scotia. Everything I have seen goes to indicate that the various breeds of sheep do well here, and I am pleased to find that the general results of sheep raising in the Canadian west compare favorably with those of Ontario."

During the afternoon and evening the orchestra discoursed music and in the evening visitors were entertained by a splendid parade of horses and cattle. On the same evening, March 2, there was a large and representative gathering at the meeting of the Cattle Breeding Association at the assembly hall of the Winter Fair building. At this meeting W. H. English introduced the subject of a public abattoir at Winnipeg, and this produced an animated discussion. It was decided to appoint a committee to interview the government of Manitoba and the Winnipeg city council in regard to the matter. Later in the week committees were appointed from the cattle, sheep and swine breeders to consider and act on the question of the public abattoir at Winnipeg. It was decided to com-

municate with the Manitoba Live Stock Shippers' Association and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and ask them to send representatives to a further meeting of these committees to be held in Winnipeg. It was hoped also to arrange a meeting of representatives of all these bodies with the government of Manitoba, and also with the mayor and board of control of Winnipeg. Dr. A. W. Bell, secretary of the Breeders' Association, is acting as secretary of the committee.

On March 8 the horse judging was commenced, and the public came out in large numbers to view the magnificent animals that were entered in the various classes. The annual meeting of the poultry association was held, and it was decided to hold the annual show at Brandon in connection with the winter fair each year.

At a meeting of the sheep and swine breeders held on the morning of March 9, they decided to co-operate with the cattle breeders in their endeavor to improve the stock conditions in the province. According to the different speakers the swine and sheepmen are not as interested in the public abattoir as the cattlemen, but they all thought that united action was necessary, and for this reason they joined forces with the other breeders' associations.

In the horse classes there was a great rivalry between the Clydesdales and the Percherons. The Canadian-bred champion is "Max of Menteith," a handsome black stallion owned by J. R. S. Scharff, of Hartney. The prizes for this championship include a special prize offered by Hon. G. R. Coldwell, the Canadian Thresherman's challenge trophy, and a special prize donated by the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada. This handsome animal was also an easy winner in the class for stallions foaled in 1907.

In the poultry show there were 1,167 fowls, 260 bantams, 35 turkeys, 38 ducks, 41 geese, 197 pigeons, 9 pheasants and 6 guinea fowl. Barred Rocks had the lead, there being 193 birds shown. The largest exhibitor of these birds was Mrs. A. Cooper, of Treesbank, who carried off the Sun challenge cup.

Judging in the swine classes was carried through successfully, Professor R. J. Kinser, of Kansas, making the awards. The professor said the number of hogs was good, the classes were well filled, and there was considerable competition, but he thought the hogs rather light in weight. The hogs that he would have considered the most profitable for the farmer to raise were discarded when it came to the scale test as being overweight.

There was very great interest in the judging of the Red Fife samples. The first award went to Prince Albert, Sask., and the sample was a superb one. Manitoba was second, but the sister province carried off the third and fourth prizes.

The great winter fair closed on Friday, and it is estimated that the attendance was 25,000. The fair proved a success far beyond the expectation of its most sanguine promoters. President McGregor said: "We are satisfied with the improvement, and no matter to what proportions this fair may grow Brandon intends to house it and house it well." Friday morning was devoted to carcass demonstrations by John Gosling, and the placing of awards in the slaughter tests.

Mr. A. H. Blake, M.A., lecturing recently in London before the Photographic Society, said that few people know the reason why our sailors are so often called "Jack Tars." The name dates from the days of gossiping Samuel Pepys, and is an abbreviation of the word "tarpaulin." It came into use to distinguish the real practical seaman, who knew his business, from the "swell" officer, who did not always do so.

"What is your name?" asked the judge of the prisoner. "Casey, yer honor," answered the prisoner. "Your full name?" asked the judge. "Just the same, yer honor," answered the prisoner, "full or sober."

WAKE UP DAIRYMAN

Use Your Eyes Before You Buy A Cream Separator



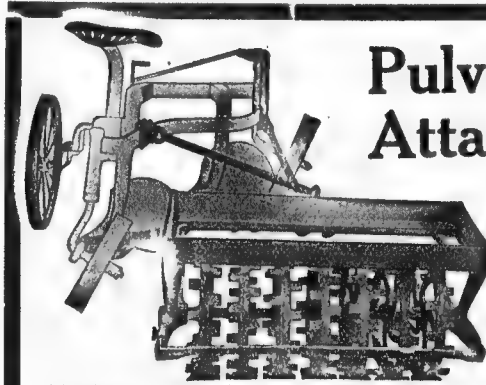
Look at the Stand and if it is so strong and rigid that it can be set up and operated on the ground or any floor it is a "MAGNET," because it is the only one built that way. Look inside and if you find it has a strong and perfectly arranged square gear again you will know it is a "MAGNET" as it is the only one built that way, and your judgment will tell you that it is the machine to buy even if it is a little more in price. Because it will wear longer and be cheaper in the end.

Then look at the "MAGNET'S" extra large bowl, which is supported at top and bottom when all others have only one end supported. A Perfect Brake which circles the bowl. A skimmer in one piece that takes out all the butter fat at the same time separates all impurities, and the "MAGNET" is so easy to operate a child can turn it. If you buy a "MAGNET" the size can be increased to larger sizes up to 1,000 lbs. an hour in the same machine and a child can turn that size also. Your close examination will show that the "MAGNET" is not slighted in any part, and that each part is so built and fitted together that the machine will not wear out in fifty years.

It will cost you one cent to look the "MAGNET" over, and try it in your own dairy. Better spend the cent on a postal card now.

The PETRIE Mfg. Co. Limited
Head Office and Factory: HAMILTON

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WINNIPEG CALGARY REGINA ST JOHN
MONTREAL VANCOUVER VICTORIA



Pulverizer :: FOR Attachment PLOWS

A proven success, A labor saver and money maker for users. Very little draft, no side draft. Does not interfere any way with plow. Conserves moisture at right time, immediately after plowing. Weight is sufficient as packing is done when soil is moist.

Made with or without extra frame for carrying extra weight.

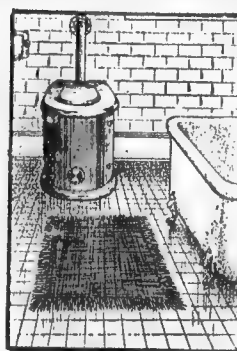
Proof of success of this Attachment. First Packer sold at Oxbow, Sask., in 1908. Last year about 60 sold there. We have scores of letters. Here is one:

Oxbow, Feb. 26th, 1910
I have one of the large Packers, but find your Attachment much better as the work of packing can be done while plowing, the draft being hardly noticeable on the horses.
(Signed) A. RIDDELL, M.P.P.

Our Guarantee If after using two weeks on the plow you are not fully satisfied, return and we will refund you your money and any freight paid by you

Order NOW and make sure of prompt delivery

Hamiltons', Dept. C2, Somerset Building, WINNIPEG



"PARKYTE" Sanitary Chemical CLOSETS

No Water, no plumbing, no excavating, no burning. Specified by Architects and endorsed by leading health inspectors and physicians throughout the Dominion. All rural districts can now have modern conveniences without sewage.

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LIVE AGENTS WANTED

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WE have the only stock in the west of the famous new cross-bred Russian Apples, originated specially for the Prairie Provinces by Dr. Saunders of the Experimental Farms. We will send one dozen of these hardy hybrids, two each of six different varieties for \$6.00 or one dozen of our hardy, improved Bush Cherries for \$2.00. These Cherries are as hardy and as easily grown as currants, and have been recommended by the agricultural papers. We grow all kinds of Fruits, Trees and Plants adapted to these Provinces

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Does your Watch require Cleaning or Repairs? If so mail your Watch to
J. K. CALLAGHAN
Expert Watchmaker and Jeweler
BRANDON - - - Man.

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228 KING STREET
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO
SHIP TO US

Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave.
The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg.
Centrally located. Good meals
and warm, comfortable rooms.

Rates, \$1.50 per day
ANGUS McLEOD
JAMES MORTON Proprietors
FREE BUS

THE BRUNSWICK

JAS. FOWLIE, Proprietor
Centrally located corner Main
and Rupert. Farmers' most
Popular House in the West

FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS
Rates - \$1.50 per day

The GOLD STANDARD HERD



Of large English Berkshires. A fine bunch of large mature sows bred for early Spring litters to two of the best boars in the Province, "Concord Dictator" and "Maple Lodge Roy." Roy was first in aged class and champion in 1908, at Toronto and Ottawa; and in 1909 first and champion at Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg. Orders solicited for Spring pigs. Address:
J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

REPRESENT US

We want a lady or gentleman at every post office to be agent for the only farm paper published, owned and edited by the farmers. It is the only official organ of the largest national buying and marketing organization of farmers, the American Society of Equity. First applicants have choice of territory. Exceptional proposition to Solicitors this month. Salary, commission and premiums. Equity Farm Journal, Room 419, Indianapolis, Ind.

When writing to Advertisers, mention The Guide

Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "MARIE"

HEADQUARTERS:
201 Bon Accord Block, Winnipeg.
(N. E. corner of Logan Ave. and Main St.)

OBJECTS

1. To scatter sunshine everywhere.
2. To feed and clothe some hungry child.
3. To gratify the wish of some invalid.
4. To found the "Sunshine Rest Homes" for the working girls and little children.

MOTTO

Courtesy, when extended to high and low, rich and needy, is a blessing to both giver and receiver.

SUNSHINE REST HOMES

The idea of the Sunshine Homes is to provide a place where people of culture, whether of limited means or not, may have a retreat under most congenial auspices; where they may rest, or even find a permanent home. Here the woman with nerves may come and lose her nervousness



Mrs. Downing, Vice-President, Girls' Sunshine Club, Winnipeg, With her little Sunshine Girl

and the working girl can secure a delightful outing, without the danger of bankruptcy. We cordially invite everyone interested to write in, and full particulars will be given.

TO BE HAPPY

If you would be happy make somebody glad.
Rejoice with the joyful, and comfort the sad;
Be yours the sweet message of love to fulfil,
And spread the glad tidings of peace and goodwill.
Remember the needy, to the aged be kind,
Be feet to the lame and eyes to the blind;
Bring sunshine to many, though shadowed your way,
And hearts you have lightened will bless you to-day.

A LITTLE BOOK WORM

Dear Marie:—I have just received my membership card and so I thought I would try and write again. We have over a mile to walk to school, but the winter is so mild it is nice to walk so far. There are four of us children that go to school. I like to read the letters that are written to the club. I am a book worm and read as many books as I can. I read The Foreigner this winter. I think it is fine. I am now reading Anne of Green Gables. I am sending some Sunday school cards. As I think my letter is getting pretty long I will close. With love

ALICE KENNEDY.

[Note.—Dear Alice.—Many thanks for your loving letter. Write often and do your best to interest your school friends in our Sunshine. Don't forget. Twenty-five names means a nickle silver badge.]

TO THE DEAR GIRL CHICKS

Many loving letters with stamps, and with good wishes for our sunshine work were received this week, and the thought came to me that if each of my loving chicks cheered and helped to brighten the home life as they helped myself, the homes must indeed be blessed. This little verse will help us all to understand the true type of girl we all love.

The girls that are wanted are home girls,
Girls that are mother's right hand;
That the fathers and brothers can trust in
And the little ones understand.

Girls that are fair on the hearthstone,
And pleasant when nobody sees;
Kind and sweet to their own folks,
Ready and anxious to please.

The girls that are wanted are wise girls
That know what to do and to say;
That drive with a smile and a soft word
The wrath of the household away.

The girls that are wanted are good girls,
Good girls from the heart to the lips;
Pure as the lily is white and pure
From its heart to its sweet leaf tips.

FROM HAROLD GREEN

Dear Marie:—I received both your notes, the tie and also the magazines you sent. Many thanks for all. I have written the Sunshiners you named in your note. You forgot Rev. Mr. Armstrong's address in your note, but I think I have it and will write him. I am still in the best of health and am making progress in class work. At our weekly concert it was my turn to take part last week, so I recited and the principal was much pleased and said I did best of all. We are having seasonable spring weather here and it is lovely and bright to go out to walk and play. I hear quite regularly from home now. With love and thanks,
I am your little Sunshine boy,
HAROLD.

GIFTS TO SUNSHINE

Received within the past few weeks:
1 skirt, 1 child's white pinafore, 4 cotton blouses, 1 cotton blouse and boy's pants, 1 game blocks, 2 men's collars, 1 lady's collar, 2 picture books, 1 boy's tie, 1 yard ribbon, 2 dressed dolls, 1 iron horse, 2 carts, 1 child's dress, 3 flannel bands, silk pieces, 2 medium size wool vests, 2 men's wool undershirts, 1 waist, 1 skirt and jacket, boy's coat, 1 skirt, 1 girl's coat, 1 wool blanket, 1 heavy cape, 1 pair felt boots and slippers, child's string of beads, 1 black cape, 4 boy's blouses, 1 man's shirt, 2 pieces of flannel, 1 child's mitts, 2 child's petticoats, 2 wool vests, 1 baby's jacket, 2 child's bonnets, 1 coat, 3 cotton dresses, 3 dolls, 1 scrap book, 1 pair of child's felt boots, 1 pair small cardigans, 1 pair white slippers, 4 pair child's stockings, 1 touque of white cotton, 5 pieces of small underwear.

From Mrs. G. D. J.

2 girl's coats, 1 boy's suit, collar, tie, 1 child's fur collar, 1 girl's skirt, 1 pair of mitts, 1 child's ruff, 2 dolls.

Misses L. F. and M. J.

4 dolls with muslin for dresses, 1 pair baby's boots.

Books, magazines and stamps, all of which are gratefully acknowledged.

WANTED FOR SUNSHINE

Handkerchiefs and bandages of cheese cloth for our sick ones, sheets, pillow cases, bedding, feathers, nightgowns for children, pieces of silk and velvet, cloth, flannelette, etc. Eggs, groceries, jellies, milk. Games of all sorts, books, magazines, etc., for Sunshine libraries.

READ ME THE RIDDLE

Dear Sunshine Chicks:—Now who can guess these conundrums:

1. What pupils get the most punishment?
2. When is it difficult to get ones watch out of one's pocket?
3. In what syllable ought a parrot to speak?



\$26.40

BUYS A

VICTOR BERLINER

complete with twelve large selections of your own choice—six 10 in. double records

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VICTOR GRAMOPHONE

NOW

The superb art of Caruso, Melba, Scotti, the famous Marches of Sousa, Pryor, the humor of Lauder, and the world's best fun-makers at your command. Every number by request. Encore when you please. Have you?

ENTERTAINMENT AT HOME



\$28.60

Will buy the new style Edison Phonograph

"The Fireside"

will play the new Amberol Four-M note, and the Standard Edison Records. Has nice colored horn and swinging crane. It is a beauty and to see it is to buy it.

We Trust You

The C. G. & S. Educational plan enables you to buy these instruments now. Have delivery made at once, and pay at your convenience.

Call or send for Catalogue A

Cross, Goulding & Skinner

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FARMERS' ELEVATORS

Write for Modern Plans and all information

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WINNIPEG

Elevators Built Anywhere



SEYMOUR HOTEL

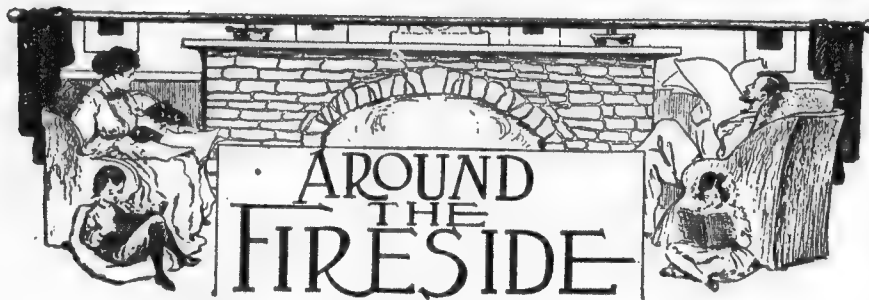
Farmers from the Three Provinces make it their headquarters when visiting the city. Every street car passes the City Hall, which is only a stone's throw from the hotel entrance.

JOHN BAIRD - Proprietor

Rates \$1.50 per day

Free Bus from all Trains

When writing to Advertisers, mention The Guide



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

For Wealthy Farm Girls

Household Science Course in Manitoba Agricultural College
Opens May 3rd, 1910

The Manitoba Agricultural College is now out with a new calendar announcing the opening of a special course, for women, in household science. The calendar is a neat little booklet, nicely gotten up, containing an excellent print of the college buildings and grounds, and gives all information in the fullest detail to any prospective student.

Anyone wishing a calendar has only to apply to the principal, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, and one will be mailed to any address.

The purpose of the special course is "to give young women the same opportunity as the young men to become fitted for their life's work." This, it is hoped, the household science department will do. The first course which will last three months, is arranged to commence May 3.

The chief subjects to be taught are cooking, sewing, home furnishing, preservation of health, care of the sick, laundry, hygiene, sanitation, theory of foods, and English.

A competent staff of lady instructors is secured and provision is being made for rooms and board in the college residence, which will be vacated by the young men on April 1.

The class of students taking second class normal will also be in residence during part of the term. They enter about May 10, and remain one month.

It is anticipated, and indeed, promised, that the next session of the legislature will make provision in the estimates for the erection of a building, specially adapted to household science in all its ramifications.

The fine library and reading room will be at the disposal of the special course students, while the laboratories are being equipped temporarily for the new science.

It has been announced already in THE GUIDE that Miss Juniper, late of MacDonald College, Quebec, will be the principal of this department. She will be assisted by other teachers in the various branches.

Registration Fees

For the whole course will be: Residents of Manitoba, five dollars; non-residents, thirty dollars; caution money deposit, five dollars; board and room at four dollars a week for fourteen weeks; registration fee, five dollars; laboratory fee, five dollars; necessary books, six dollars.

No parent or guardian need hesitate a moment over the chaperonage of the young women students if rules and regulations are any safeguard. From 6.45 in the morning till 10.30 at night a succession of bells ring the students to one duty or another throughout the day, with the single exception of "free time," from 6.30 p.m. till 7.45 p.m. "Lights out" at 10.30 p.m. sharp.

The students must dress to order, in uniform prescribed by the faculty. Two cotton-work gowns (sample may be had on application for same) pattern No. 4542, Ladies' Home Journal, with elbow sleeves, skirt off the ground three inches, finished by four-inch hem, no frills, no trimmings. A white collar and tie, no jewelry, except a watch or brooch during class.

Students must make their own beds, sweep and dust their own rooms and keep them neat and tidy at all times.

Each student must bring one pillow, two pillow covers, three sheets, four hand towels, two bath towels and a laundry bag—all properly marked with student's name in full. She must also acquire two cotton gowns and bedding, as already stated, three white aprons, one colored apron, two small hand towels, (half yard long), two pot holders and a sweeping cap.

It may appear to the Manitoba government that it is making a very meritorious and partially gratuitous concession in admitting those girls student to enter on this course at the prices named. When one considers that the cost of heating and lighting is really nothing at all for the time of this course, from May to August, and that no extra expenditure whatever in furnishings or rooms, in consequence of the girls' occupancy is incurred, that whatever could suffer at all from usage (towels, sheets, pillow covers, even pillows) are brought by the occupants and that the rooms have no attendance except what is done by the girls themselves, and that the board, judging by that given to the normal students of last summer, who paid (at the rate of five dollars a week) a month's board in advance, was quite below the average, then it does not appear that boarding in a government institution is so very enviable. Why should it be necessary for a boarder in a government school to pay a term's board in advance? Suppose the student fell ill and had to leave? Generally in such institutions the average cost of

dents in residence in Winnipeg colleges is two dollars and it covers twice the time of the household science course with a caution money levy of five dollars. It is claimed by those in authority that "the parents of well-to-do girls are quite able and willing to put up these charges." That is doubtless true, but the management of a government institution should not forget that those not "well-to-do" need this instruction most and they are required to pay their quota of support to this institution, and then find entrance fees and "conditions" beyond their reach, and hence lose any return whatever for their taxes paid in its support.

The extent to which the management of a government college can become thoughtless (?) is sometimes really wonderful. Before the first session of the normal students' adventures at the Agricultural College last summer began, the class was notified that every student would be required to board in the college. They had figured that, to make the scheme pay, all the students must go and live in the college, and they must pay five dollars a week and a month in advance. (The regular boy student paid but four dollars a week).

Later, a lucid interval occurred and this stringent edict was mitigated so far as to allow those students actually living with their parents to continue under the parental roof and attend daily. But, like the dove with "no place for the sole of her foot," so were these poor non-resident students in the college with the vigilant eye of the "superior" in pursuit. "You don't belong in here." "You have no business there." "You are not boarders."

Those unfortunate students, having only sisters or mere aunts to live with were obliged to conform to the arbitrary regulation, leave a real home that cost them two or three dollars a week, and pay five to the government for "short-commons."

The government evidently felt that

too valuable to be used for the uplift of humanity and we find, if we read, that wherever women have the franchise they use it to purify politics and uplift the moral tone of that place. For instance, the women of Finland used their political power to prohibit the manufacture of intoxicating spirits.

As for myself, I am not very anxious for a political vote, except for one thing—to use it in the temperance cause.

A Manitoba "Woman Pioneer," in her splendid letter, mentions Judge Ben Lindsay who has done so much for the boys of Colorado. Perhaps some of your readers may not know that Judge Lindsay has rescued hundreds of boys from a life of shame and degradation and also saved many from going on the wrong road. His fame has spread all over the continent of North America, and even to Europe. You will say "surely every person in Colorado would wish to keep such a man in his office." Yet Judge Lindsay says it is only the votes of the women that keep him there.

He is doing too much for the boys. He has too many laws in operation for their safeguarding; he is too steadfast against bribery to suit the big political machines.

And, Madam Editor, it is no mean thing to save the boys, is it? If women's franchise destroys the home, we do not want it. The late ruler of the greatest empire in the world was a woman, and a womanly woman. If a woman could fill that office, have other women not enough intellect to cast a vote on polling day?

I hope this is not too long.

I very much enjoyed the lecture by Miss Juniper. I hope you will have more talks on food values.

Sincerely yours,

Ninga, March 7.

AVALON.

♦ ♦ ♦ "MERE MAN" AND OTHER TROUBLES

Dear Isobel:—Having just finished washing, I would like to say a few words. First in reply to "A Mere Man."

There is, I suppose, a moral to his remarks on the wash day question. Which is it, "Women, organize co-operative laundries," or "Hand over the family wash to the man before you ask for a vote"? I would like to ask "Mere Man" where the capital would come from with which to dispose of the thousand little laundries. The housewife is not on salary, and this laundry work is a part of her ordinary business, just as the opening of a thousand little desks and reading a thousand little bundles of mail and writing or dictating the thousand little answers. Why might not these business men sell all those little desks and buy one big one so that half a dozen men could run the correspondence of the whole town?

Mr. Man, there are public laundries. There are even co-operative laundries in existence, and, as far as the housewife's purse will allow, she patronizes them. However, we country women would be glad of suggestions from a "Mere Man" as to how these stock companies can be run on the farm. You know it is said "man can do the voting for us and give us what is good for us in the way of laws." Why does not the man do all these other little things for us? I do not suppose there would be many housewife kickers if the laundry work was transferred to other little backs or machines.

Re school floors. If "Pioneer" is right and school floors are kept in conditions as stated in that article (Feb. 16) it is time for us to be up and doing. I knew such methods were practiced years ago before bacteria was heard of, but I know in some schools a janitor—it may be one of the boys—is paid a yearly salary for sweeping after four, dusting before nine, lighting fires and scrubbing during holidays.

If the teacher had a knowledge of the subject and taught the pupils to sweep with a damp broom rinsed often in a pail of water, the water finally thrown out where the strong sunlight would kill any germs it might contain; if she taught the pupils to dust with a clean damp duster (this hung out in the sunlight also), she might make the school sweeping a lesson in domestic science. If this were done there would not be a dust-laden air for the pupils to inhale, nor would there be water to freeze on the floors. If such methods still exist, whether women have votes or not, they should be members of the school



A Morning Catch

a meal is kept rigidly within the limits of from seven to nine cents per meal. In this case four dollars per week would mean an appreciable profit.

Does it seem just to discriminate so widely in fees between the "resident" and "non-resident" in a new land like this? Twenty-five dollars more for a non-resident than for a resident is a prohibitive, unjust exaction. For a very little larger tuition fee any student can enter one of our colleges where the term is for a period of seven months (over twice the length of the household science term) and take an arts course presided over by the first educationists in the land, men who have specialized in the various subjects they teach. In the opinion of the writer of this paper, the tuition fee of the non-resident is much too high. The course is not a money maker to the individual. It will be almost entirely a health giver, a comforter to—somebody else.

Again, compare the treatment the girls receive with that of the boys of the institution. The girls pay exactly the same sum as the boys for tuition, etc., though the girls' term is but half the length and mostly presided over by teachers who do not cost half the money in salaries.

The registration fee in the University of Manitoba is two dollars, and one registration fee, and only one, is collected for the whole arts course of four years. The caution money levied upon the stu-

its "duty" ended with collecting a month's board in advance. Whether value was given for the money seems not to have concerned them at all.

The penalty for non-attendance under these conditions was simply and annihilatingly a refusal of the certificate, which the girls had truly earned under contract with the government before the hybrid-stock-judging-chisel-and-plane-sods-spading-noxious-weed-dairy seizure caught that infallible body.

No reflection whatever upon the work done by any of the teachers employed is intended and no mention would be made as to the unjust treatment of the normal students class, were there but one class of some seventy girls; for who would presume to arraign a government in search of right for a handful of "mere girls?" But there are two classes yearly of about seventy girls each and so it seemed an urgent duty.

♦ ♦ ♦

THE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN

Editor, FIRESIDE:—While I am not particularly anxious for you to discuss women's franchise or the dower law on your page, still I do not like to see those subjects called "that kind of stuff," as was done by Mrs. Baily in your last paper.

She also says the space in THE GUIDE is too valuable to waste on the like.

Now, I think it all depends on the "stuff." There is no space in a paper

board. This is a topic we shall discuss in the near future in our Women's Institute and get busy with remedies.

I would like to hear from all women in Alberta who are interested in organizations for women to discuss household and local matters. I am informed that this is the only district where this work is taken up systematically. I am anxious to know why?

MRS. M. E. GRAHAM.
Lea Park, Alta.

RE DOWER LAW

FIRESIDE Editor:—In answer to your request for opinions as to what the woman's page in THE GUIDE should contain, I think there is a great deal more to be learned by the reading of different opinions than by reading short stories. I noticed in THE GUIDE of February 9, a letter from Mrs. J., of Water Glen, Alta., in which she spoke of the dower law thus: "Horror! do not give us any more of the dower law. We have had more than enough of that this last year." Now, I just summed Mrs. J. up as having her share of this world's goods, a good obedient husband and little or nothing to do. In fact, I summed her up as being what is called "the boss." Now, I do not think the dower law will ever be of any use to me as I have no need of it; but I am only one in millions. I will give you a few cases of which I know the true facts. First is that of a man and wife, now past fifty. This woman was a slave through all kinds of poverty, abuse and occasional beatings when his lordship felt inclined to administer them. As their family grew up to the ages of fourteen and fifteen, they were turned out. Though in comfortable circumstances now this woman has to work just as hard as her strength will allow, while his lordship takes it easy and pours down his neck the profits. Now, our law allows this kind of man to squander or will away (as he often tells them he will do) the home that this woman has worked so hard to make, and she cannot say him nay. If this woman should die she has not a five cent piece to leave her two daughters she has kept at home and who will have no home when she is gone.

Another case is that of a widower with five children. He married a second time his wife being but a few years older than his eldest child. This woman helped clear two bush farms in Ontario. She cut, piled and burned and split rails; in fact worked outside as a man the greater part of the time. Always cut her own wood. Raised his family of five and her own family of eleven with the coarsest food and poorest clothing. The husband mortgaged both these places and lost them. In 1879 he came to Manitoba. Two years later his wife and family of eleven came. She and the older children worked and kept the home together. The husband worked sometimes, but spent his wages on "booze" and among what he called his friends. After some years he procured a homestead which was all he did possess. He never owned a hoof or tried to get one. His wife found material for working the farm, paid a great many accounts and often supplied money to buy him food. After she moved the family with her two youngest children she always provided clothing and food with the aid of her cows and hens. When things were going well and a home made, he mortgaged his homestead and used the money for a trip. Some few years after he died and willed his farm to one of his first wife's children, leaving his wife the privilege of remaining on the farm as long as she kept the interest paid on the mortgage, and barring her from ever paying the principal and owning the place. This is a sample of thousands

of cases and while the dower law is of no use to a great many people, neither will it do them harm, and if it will help others let them have it.

I leave readers to judge if the dower law would be of any use in these two cases.

Thanking you, dear Editor, for space in your splendid paper.

OBSERVER.

Douglas, Feb. 21.

[Note.—It is very encouraging to find some women "with a heart that can feel for a neighbor's woe," who can see beyond their own hearthstone.]

A REAL GRIEVANCE

Dear Editor:—I am a constant reader of your GUIDE so please allow me a small space.

I am a farmer's wife and would like to say a little about a farmer's wife in threshing time.

We farm about 640 acres and have quite a lot of work to do, and you are well aware that female assistance is very difficult to procure, and allow me to say that when threshing time comes around a farmer's wife has to work and cook for twenty-five men as a rule, and only one woman to help, and the hour for men to get out in the morning to the mill is about seven o'clock and very often half past seven, and I have seen the mill very often not start until eight o'clock. Of course, no matter to the woman! In they come at twelve o'clock as hungry as hounds and the woman has to have everything ready in a minute. And if they would hurry back to their work the way they hurry in—but, no! A shirk here and a dodge there. But, hold on, it is not three o'clock until they are looking for a lunch and the lunch has to be iced cakes and hot buns. Now, Mr. Editor, that is not all, but we had one thresher in our community who saw word he would be at a house on a Saturday to thresh for one hour before supper, but did not show up till the hour of ten o'clock and they expected the woman of the house to be up and have their supper ready. I don't think a woman should be expected to do all this. A woman is a complete slave on the farm, working after men. Also women work and cook all day Sunday (rainy days included) for these men who lay up in the caboose and smoke and have a good rest; in fact, its got nowadays that threshers expect a small banquet three times a day, and a lunch in between. Its only in this part where the lunch business exists.

I really think that men in Manitoba look forward to threshing time for a filling out, especially men who have no housekeepers. The idea of hearty men wanting lunch when they get three good meals in the day!

Hoping, Mr. Editor, I have not taken up too much of your space in your valuable paper. Might say I would be pleased to hear some other farmer's wife's views on this.

Yours truly,
FARMER'S WIFE (SLAVE).
Bellevue, March 8.

PEN POINTS

The average men never admits it.

The man who quickly finds his limitations is the man who does not hunt for them.

Extravagance is spending what the other fellow would like to if he had the money.

Loving a woman never satisfies her. You've got to make love to her.

Household Hints

Meat and Potatoes.—Put into a frying pan a round tablespoonful of butter. When heated stir into it small chopped onions and a tablespoonful of flour. Cook about ten minutes, then add two-thirds of a cupful of cold milk or water. Season with salt and pepper and allow it to come to a boil. Then add a cupful of cold meat finely chopped. Let this heat thoroughly; then turn in a shallow dish, well buttered. Spread hot or cold, mashed potatoes over the top, and cook for 15 or 20 minutes in a hot oven. Cold hominy or rice may be used in place of mashed potatoes.

Nut Fudge.—Cook together two cupfuls light brown sugar, one cupful thick cream, two squares of chocolate (grated) and a teaspoonful of butter until it gets waxy when dropped in cold water; add vanilla to taste, take from the fire and beat until thick and creamy; spread a buttered pan with English walnut meats, cover with the candy and cut into squares when nearly cool.

To Mend Glassware which would be disfigured by common cement, use a mixture of five parts gelatine to one of a solution of acid chromate of lime. After covering the broken edges with the mixture and pressing the parts firmly together, expose the article to the sunlight. The join will be practically invisible and the solution insoluble even in boiling water.

Simple Remedy for Sick Headache.—For a headache, take the juice of a lemon in a glass of water with a pinch of soda in it. Drink while foaming. This is excellent for bilious people.

Tired Feet should be well bathed in warm water to which a little sea-salt has been added. Dry thoroughly and rub with a little lemon juice. It is wonderful how this treatment eases them.

If Nightlights are burnt in the nursery and you run short of them, try this alternative. Take a wax candle, cover the top, which has been burnt level, with a thin layer of salt, and leave only the blackened end of the wick exposed. Light the candle, and it will give a faint but steady light all night.

Here is the Correct Way to stone raisins. Free the raisins from the stems, and then put them in a bowl. Cover them with boiling water and let them stand for two minutes. Pour off the water, open the raisins and the seeds can be removed quickly and easily without the usual stickiness.

Boots or Shoes that have been wet through and become hard in the drying may be softened by the application of a little paraffin. The oil should be applied by means of a soft cloth and be well rubbed into the leather. Paraffin also acts as a preservative of the leather, and so causes the boots or shoes to wear longer.

To Clean Silk.—Grated raw potatoes and soft water clean silk better than any other preparation. Use a large potato for each quart of water. Let stand for a couple of days before using. Use only the clear part of the water. Dip the silk in and out and then hang out to dry. Iron while still moist.

MERRY WIDOWS

United action is being taken by men in protest against the absurdly large hats now worn by women at church and other public meetings. Ministers are petitioned to refuse to preach until the hats are removed.

REGRET

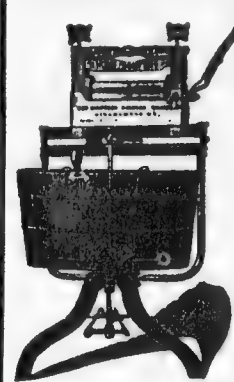
"We have careful thoughts for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest;
Yet oft for our own, the bitter tone,
Though we love our own the best."
—Selected.

"Try it anyway" is a good motto. There is a chance that you might succeed. Even if you do not, you will be no worse off than before. Faint-hearted refusal is the worst kind of failure.

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"MAKES MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

"ASK FOR IT"

U. S. Farmer Grain Dealers

Continued from Page 11

continue in business. But as the farmers' elevator does business on a small margin of net profit per bushel, the price paid by the independent is higher than it would be if there were no co-operation. Thus the better part of the benefit of the co-operative movement extends to the farming community generally, irrespective of whether a particular farmer joins in it or not. At practically every point a great many farmers still sell to the non-co-operative buyer—mostly, no doubt, from that old passion to be independent. They don't want their neighbors to do their business for them.

Formerly, as a rule, local merchants were not very friendly to the farmers' companies—seeing in them possible competitors. But where a farmers' company has been established for some time this unfriendliness has generally decreased. In nearly all cases the farmers' companies, so far, have confined their merchandising to a very few staple articles. Even as to those articles the non-co-operative dealer lives alongside of them; and it is usually believed that a farmers' company does attract more grain to a town, which means more money and more trade for the merchants.

There is no doubt about the growth of the movement, although no exact statistics on the point are available. At the sixth annual meeting of the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association of Illinois, held at Decatur in March, 1909, sixteen hundred delegates were reported in attendance, and it was said that the farmers' companies in that state had marketed sixty million bushels of grain during the year. About as largely attended were the sixth annual convention of the Iowa State Association, held at Des Moines in February; the sixth convention of the Nebraska Association, held at Lincoln in January; the third convention of the South Dakota Association, at Sioux Falls in February; the third convention of the Minnesota Association, at Minneapolis in January—at the latter the secretary reported two hundred and forty farmers' companies now doing business in that state. A great many of the local companies, however, refuse or neglect to join the state association—mostly, it seems, to save the small annual fee. And as to the companies that do belong to the state association, no consolidated report of their operations has yet been made. So far, in fact, the whole movement is very loosely knit together. The state associations have been almost altogether engaged in spreading the movement—talking to farmers, sending literature and helping to organize local companies.

"Can't you send a good man down here right away to help us organize?" says a typical letter from an Iowa village to Secretary Messerole. "We want a farmers' elevator at this place, but nobody here knows how to go about it. Wish you would send us a good man."

That a still bigger work lies before the association is, however, the opinion of many farmers. No one realizes more keenly than the farmer that as yet his co-operation extends only to the point where he delivers his grain to the local elevator. After that he loses all control of it. The big terminal markets, where the grain is actually sold, are organized and operated by other interests. That co-operating farmers, through a federation of their state associations, will eventually become powerful enough to organize and operate the terminal markets themselves is the hope of many a co-operator. Even now they are agitating for Federal inspection of grain. The history of the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission, which does the inspecting at Chicago, fails to inspire them with confidence in that remarkable political body. The same grain may now be of one grade at one terminal market and of another grade at another market. They want uniform Federal inspection.

Although the movement still lacks unity, interesting and suggestive collateral results are springing from it. For example, one finds a co-operative fence company for the manufacture of farm fencing; a co-operative—wholesale—coal company; co-operative tile manufacturing companies; an independent company for

the manufacture of farm machinery, and so on.

These various manufacturing concerns are not really co-operative. Strictly speaking they are private enterprises, each owned by a set of stockholders, among whom the profits are divided. Yet they are affiliated with and especially cater to the co-operative movement. In some cases the capital stock is partly held by co-operating farmers, and in this direction there is possibility of development into genuine co-operative manufacturing.

Mixed Farming and Grain Growing

Continued from Page 9

milk the cows, feed the calves, care for the pigs, pans and churn, and make the butter. Remember, she has not your physical strength and with the house and family to care for she is already taxed to the limit.

Then, again, to provide pasture for so many cattle would require quite an acreage and some may think this too expensive where fifteen or twenty bushels of wheat could be grown per acre, but besides the increased value of the young stock and the produce of the matured, one must not lose sight of the fact that this land is being manured and at the same time weeds are being kept down and these must be considered an indirect profit.

But at the present time it seems to me that the greatest hindrance of all to mixed farming is the poor markets and the low prices received for beef. As I said before, while this condition prevails I am afraid there is little hope for a change on the open prairie while wheat can be successfully grown. However, there is a movement on foot among some farmers in the province to induce the Grain Growers' Grain Company to handle live stock as well as the cereals, and if they eventually decide to take up this line and make as good a success as they have done with their wheat operation. I think there will be a brighter day in store for us.

As regards the other side of this question, viz., grain growing, some things can be said in its favor. Hired help is only required for part of the year, and while work is strenuous through the summer there is considerable leisure time in the winter for pleasures and recreations of various kinds. Then there is always an unlimited cash market for grain, and the lot of the farmer is continually improving so far as the markets are concerned. Although I make my living by this means, I consider it a very one-sided way of working. It is a wasteful system, as I am continually selling the plant food from the soil and burning nine-tenths of the straw which should all be turned to good account, and I am keeping more horses than would be required if I practiced mixed farming in earnest and during the winter, or nearly half the year I am boarding them for nothing.

It is a risky system because I am so utterly dependent on the weather, and if this is unfavorable, I do well to come out even at the end of the year and I have nothing else to fall back upon.

Now, gentlemen, most of us are traveling the same way and I would like to ask you "Would it not be wiser to diversify our operations, to enrich the soil, instead of impoverishing it, and have additional sources of income rather than carry all the eggs in one uncertain basket as we are doing at present?"—FARMER

The annual educational report of London County Council, which has just appeared, makes interesting reading. London Spent \$25,000,000 on her schools last year and provided sittings for 583,000 children. It furnished food to as many 55,181 children in one week, and kept three hundred and twenty-four school playgrounds open on Saturdays and forty-eight on Sundays and during vacations. The Council now regularly provides travelling expenses for visits by school children to parks museums, galleries and places of historical interest.

Attention should be paid to the colt's feet, that they may develop naturally.

That tired feeling is often due to a strenuous effort to live without work.

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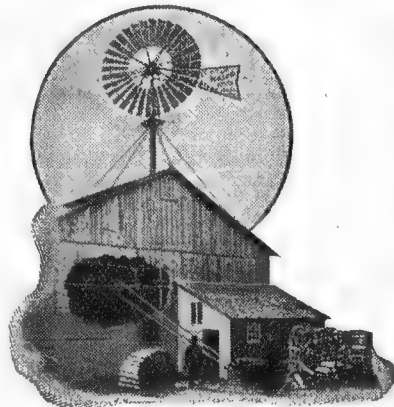
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Manitoba Elevator Act

The following is a copy of the elevator bill which was passed by the Manitoba legislature on March 15th, and assented to by the lieutenant-governor on March 16th. It will be noted that the expropriation clause has been stricken out and that the 60 per cent. petition applies only in the case of elevators to be erected. The new act is as follows:

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

1. This act may be cited as "The Manitoba Grain Elevators Act."

2. The government of Manitoba shall have power to purchase, lease, construct, maintain and operate grain elevators at any place or places in the province.

3. The price to be paid by the said government for any property so purchased may be fixed by agreement between the owners and the commissioners hereinafter referred to; but if it be not so fixed, it may be determined in the manner and by the proceedings provided by "The Manitoba Expropriation Act," and the said commissioners shall employ valuers to report to them from time to time what would be the reasonable and fair valuation of any such property.

4. In any proceedings under section 4 hereof, for the purpose of determining the said price, the same shall be fixed at the actual value of the said property, having regard to what the same would cost if newly constructed, making due allowance for deterioration and wear and tear and all other proper allowances, but not allowing anything for franchise, good-will or prospective profits.

5. At any time within three months after the said price has been fixed or determined as aforesaid, the said government may, by notice in writing to the said person or corporation, withdraw from the said purchase, first paying to the said person or corporation all costs of proceedings under section 4 hereof.

6. After the expiry of the said three months without such withdrawal, the said purchase at the price so fixed or determined shall be deemed to be a contract binding upon both parties, and may be enforced by either party as such; and upon payment or tender to the said person or corporation of the said price by the said government, the said property so purchased shall become vested in His Majesty in the right of the province of Manitoba, and the said government may forthwith enter into possession of the same.

7. The said government shall have power to sell any of the said grain elevators and property at any time, also to lease the same, or any part thereof, to any municipality in the province, upon such terms as may be fixed upon by order of the lieutenant-governor-in-council and mutually agreed upon between the parties.

8. Every grain elevator so purchased, leased, constructed or otherwise acquired by the said government under this act shall be deemed to be a public work within the meaning of "The Manitoba Expropriation Act," and "The Manitoba Public Works Act."

9. The said government shall have power from time to time to issue debentures or stock of the province of Manitoba, in sums not exceeding one thousand dollars, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent. per annum, half-yearly, and payable at any time not exceeding forty years from date, for the purpose of raising funds required for the purposes of this act, and such debentures may be made payable at any place in the Dominion of Canada or in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the United States of America, and either in sterling money or Canadian currency, and they shall have coupons attached for the payment of the interest half-yearly, and such debentures or stock shall be sealed with the great seal of the province of Manitoba, and shall also be signed by the provincial treasurer, but his signature on the coupons may be lithographed.

10. The said government shall have power from time to time to make such provisions and regulations as may be deemed by it advisable or necessary respecting the maintenance and operation of such elevators, the keeping of accounts, the application of funds and other matters of financial or administrative detail involved in the carrying out of the purposes of this act.

11. The said government shall have power to appoint commissioners, not exceeding three, for the purposes of this act and may fix the salaries to be paid to such commissioners. The said commissioners when appointed shall have sole charge of the employment and dismissal of all employees and operators employed in connection with said elevators and



Thos. Perdue, Pres., Souris, G.G.A.

shall have sole charge of the acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of the said Manitoba grain elevators and property connected therewith and shall only be removable from their respective offices by order of the lieutenant-governor-in-council made for cause, and the said government may, upon the death of the said commissioners, or any of them, respectively, or removal from office, and from time to time thereafter, appoint other persons to fill their places who shall be removable from their respective offices in the same way as the first commissioners so appointed.

(a) The said commissioners shall have full power from time to time to make such provisions and regulations as may be deemed by them advisable or necessary respecting the keeping of accounts, application of funds, control of employees, and other matters involved in carrying out the purposes for which they are appointed, the said rules and regulations to be subject to the approval of the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

12. Before any commissioner enters upon the execution of his duties as commissioner, he shall take and subscribe on oath in the following form:

"I, —, swear that I will truly,

faithfully and impartially and to the best of my skill and understanding discharge and execute the duties and powers vested in me as one of the elevator commissioners of Manitoba. So help me God;" which oath shall be administered by a judge of the court of appeal or a judge of the court of King's bench for the province of Manitoba, and shall be filed on record in the office of the provincial secretary.

13. (1) No member of the legislative assembly shall be appointed on such commission or hold or be appointed to any office or emolument under the commissioners or shall be a party to or concerned or interested in any contract or agreement with the commissioners for any purpose whatsoever whereby he may receive any payment of money, advantage or profit from the commissioners.

(2) Any member of the legislative assembly who accepts any such office or is a party to or concerned or interested in any such agreement or contract as aforesaid, shall incur the disqualifications and be subject to the penalties prescribed by sections 12, 13 and 14 of "The Legislative Assembly Act."

14. The commissioners shall by bylaw frame a scale of tolls and rates of charges with power to amend or revise the same from time to time for the storage or warehousing of grain and other merchandise in elevators operated by the commissioners, and said tolls, rates or charges shall be as low and reasonable as possible consistent with making due provision for defraying and meeting the expenditure and requirements referred to in this act, but in no case shall the said charges exceed the charges fixed by the Manitoba Grain Act.

15. The commissioners shall not afford or give any preference in tolls, rates or charges, or in any respect whatsoever, to any person, company, firm or corporation to any detriment, discrimination or disadvantage in tolls, rates or charges or in any respect whatsoever.

16. The commissioners shall afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the storage of grain in elevators operated by them and for the receiving, forwarding and delivery of grain stored in such elevators.

17. The commissioners may store in elevators operated by them all grain offered for that purpose, and may demand and receive such tolls, rates or charges for the same as they shall fix by such bylaw or bylaws. All such tolls, rates or charges shall at all times be charged equally to all persons, and after the same rate in respect of such grain, and no reduction or advance in any such tolls, rates or charges shall be made, either directly or indirectly, in favor of or against any persons, company, firm or corporation using said elevators.

18. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to reserve space in elevators operated by them sufficient for the storage of grain that may be offered for sale on street, and the commissioners may lease all or any of such space upon such terms as to the commissioners shall seem reasonable to any person or persons desiring to purchase such grain. Save as modified by such lease, such lessees shall possess the same rights and be subject to the same regulations as shall belong to or govern an individual shipper.

19. (1) It shall be the duty of the operator in charge of each elevator operated by the commissioners to obtain from each wagon or sleigh load of grain, before it has been binned, a sample thereof not less than one pound in weight for each fifty bushels or part of fifty bushels in such load; to place and secure under seal such sample in a suitable

receptacle marked for identification, which shall be retained in the elevator for a period of not less than three weeks, and to forward under seal another identified sample of the said grain, not less than three pounds in weight when requested to do so by the owner of the grain to the office of the commissioners, where it shall be shown by the commissioners to prospective purchasers. Where a purchaser buys in quantities not less than carload units upon the basis of such sample, the commissioner shall deliver on track to his order the grain represented thereby. It shall be the duty of the commissioners to provide a room suitable for this purpose, in which to exhibit said samples.

(2) The operator of an elevator operated by the commissioners shall keep accurate record of the amount and kind of grain loaded into cars from such elevators, on forms and in the manner prescribed by the commissioners.

(3) The commissioners may forward grain stored in elevators operated by them to terminal elevators to be binned with grain of the same grades, and the owner of grain in any elevator operated by the commissioners may have the same forwarded for grading by the Dominion grain inspector.

20. It shall be the duty of the commissioners wherever practicable to equip elevators operated by them with machinery for cleaning grain, and all grain shall be cleaned and binned under the direction of the owner.

21. Neither the said government nor the said commissioners shall take any steps towards purchasing or leasing or constructing any grain elevator under this act unless and until a petition asking for the same signed by at least sixty per cent. of the grain growers contributory to such proposed elevator is received, which petition shall be in the following form or to the like effect:

"To the lieutenant-governor-in-council of the province of Manitoba:

The undersigned grain growers operating farms in the vicinity of..... hereby request that the government of the province of Manitoba purchase or lease from..... the elevator situated at....., owned by..... and all property used in connection therewith (or erect a new grain elevator at.....) under the powers conferred by "The Manitoba Grain Elevators Act," and in case of elevators to be constructed we pledge ourselves to patronize such elevator so long as sufficient accommodation is provided by government grain elevator maintained and operated there.

Dated this.....day of..... 191...

Signed by the undersigned respectively in the presence of"

Neither the government nor the said commissioners shall act upon any such petition until they have satisfied themselves that the same has been duly signed and executed by the necessary proportion of all grain growers that would or might be contributory to any such proposed elevator when purchased, leased or constructed.

22. In this act the words, "The Government of Manitoba" or "The said government," shall mean "His Majesty in the right of the province of Manitoba," and the powers thereby conferred upon the said government shall be from time to time exercised by the lieutenant-governor-in-council by order-in-council, and may from time to time be delegated by order-in-council in whole or in part, and subject to such limitations, restrictions or regulations as such order of orders, or any subsequent order or orders-in-council may provide, to the Minister of Public Works or to the said commissioners, when commissioners have been appointed under the provisions of section 12 hereof.

23. The provisions of this act shall have force and effect only in so far as and in relation to matters in respect of which the legislature of Manitoba has authority to enact the same.

♦ ♦ ♦

Heaven never helps him who refuses the aid of that which lies at hand.



Farm buildings and stock of Fred Lovatt, Hayfield Station, Man.

Commission Appointed to Investigate Live Stock Conditions

At last there is to be a determined and united attack against the greedy meat trust of Western Canada, which has all but ruined the live stock industry of the west, and driven hundreds of farmers from engaging in this business. Indignant, exasperated and angered, a big deputation of cattlemen invaded Winnipeg for two days last week, and at every meeting they attended was to be seen great and copious quantities of smoke. They laid burning charges for the present disastrous conditions at the door of the beef octopus, and in interviews with the Winnipeg and St. Boniface city councils made startling statements with regard to the unfair methods of the Winnipeg meat magnates.

The work of the deputation, which comprised representatives from the Grain Growers' Association, and the various live stock associations terminated at the legislative buildings at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, when a conference was held with Hon. Robert Rogers, acting premier of the province. As the result of this meeting the Manitoba government has promised to appoint a commission of three prominent stockmen who will investigate thoroughly the conditions of the meat trade. They will bring in recommendations with regard to the establishment of stockyards, an abattoir, and the possibilities of a chilled meat trade.

Briefly, the situation discovered by the committee was this: It was found that the Union Stockyards Company had purchased a site in St. Boniface several months ago, and had been granted a charter to go on with the work. Since that time they had been squabbling with the St. Boniface city council in respect to the work they would expect that municipality to do in order to secure the industry. The mayor of St. Boniface said, that at first the representatives of the stockyard company (one of whom was the solicitor for the C. P. R.) proposed to spend \$1,000,000, for which they expected the city of St. Boniface to pave roads and build a drain to cost \$178,000. Since that time there had been propositions and counter propositions, until at the present time the company proposed to spend \$250,000, and expected the council to expend \$600,000.

The Mayor, and members of the council professed absolute ignorance of who was behind the scheme, although they have been conferring with the representatives of the company for months. There was a distinct feeling of suspicion that there was some motive in keeping the matter secret, and Alderman Marion, of St. Boniface, declared outright that he believed the promoters were the members of the meat trust which has brought matters to the present crisis.

The mayor of St. Boniface said it was an open secret that the C. P. R. was originally behind the scheme, but whether this was the case at the present time he did not know. It is thought that this railway was the original promoter, and that its plans were nipped in the bud when a clause was discovered in the Winnipeg city charter to the effect that if the C. P. R. did not live up to its agreement with the city and maintain stockyards in Winnipeg it would forfeit its exemption from taxation, which amounts to about \$90,000 a year.

One of the first duties of the commission to be appointed will be to find out the personnel of the stockyards company, and what its immediate intentions are.

Government Bonus of \$50,000

At the recent sitting of the Manitoba legislature the sum of \$50,000 was offered as a bonus to the city establishing a public abattoir, and in connection with this it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that either Winnipeg or St. Boniface was the logical site for such an establishment. It was also agreed that the public abattoir should be in the immediate vicinity of the stockyards. It will, therefore, be necessary for the commission to decide upon the site of the stockyards before either city can act in the matter.

Then there are broader and deeper phases of the question to be considered, for all three of the western provinces are affected. George Steel, member for Cypress, who was present at three of the meetings held by the committee said, that the government grant of \$50,000 for an abattoir should have been double that amount, but that the acting premier had pointed out to him that the other provinces would also benefit to a large extent, and he thought the former amount was a fair share for Manitoba. It will be in order then, for the commission to ascertain what assistance the western governments will give in the matter, and whether it would be possible for them to give monetary aid to a project outside their own province, but which will materially benefit its citizens, and help the development of the live stock industry within its borders. It is held by some that the Dominion government should be called upon for assistance in this regard.

Another important matter for the commission to investigate is the plan of chilled meat storehouses to advance the export trade. It has been proposed that these be erected at various points in Western Canada. It will also have to be decided what relation these storehouses will have to the stockyards and abattoir, or whether they will conflict in the business for which each will be designed.

It was pointed out by the mayor of Winnipeg that the public abattoir would not be able to run steadily on account

GOVERNMENT APPROACHES GRAIN GROWERS

The Manitoba government has asked the Grain Growers' elevator committee to assist them in naming the three commissioners who will have charge of the elevator system. For this purpose the committee was called together on Monday evening, March 21, and discussed the matter in private.

of shortage in supply, and he asked what provision could be made for hired help in such a contingency. This question will be looked into. The commission to be appointed will receive all the assistance it requires from special committees appointed by the cities of Winnipeg and of St. Boniface, from the Grain Growers' Association, the Stock Shippers' Association and the Live Stock Associations.

Personnel of Committee

The committee appointed to come to Winnipeg was the result of meetings held by the live stock men at the Brandon Winter Fair. The representatives from the Grain Growers' Association were President D. W. McCuaig, Vice-president R. C. Henders, J. S. Wood, P. Wright and F. W. Kerr. The cattle breeders were represented by J. G. Barron, President Geo. Allison, of Burbank, Steve Benson, Neepawa, and James Shanks, of Pettapiece. The representative of the sheep and swine breeders was the president, W. James, of Rosser, and J. B. Baird, M.P.P., was present on behalf of the live Stock Shippers' Association.

The preliminary meeting of the gathering was held Thursday morning in the office of Secretary Bell of the Winnipeg Industrial Fair. The committee was agreed to a man that a combination controlled both the retail and the buying end of the meat trade, and because of this control dictated any terms they liked. This combination, they asserted, extended to all parts of the west, and butchers were finding it impossible to go into business on the Pacific coast unless they bowed to the will of the combination.

It was charged that the combine controlled a number of retail shops in the city, where they regulated prices so as to keep anyone else out of the business. It was brought out during the meeting that the St. Boniface stockyards' proposition was tied up on account of trouble within the ranks of the company itself, and the opinion was expressed that some "one man interest" was trying to get full control before the stockyards were constructed.

J. G. Barrons presided at the meeting, and he pointed out in scathing terms the difference between conditions in Winnipeg and Toronto, where the city controlled its own stockyards and abattoir. There, the shippers could get all the feed and water they wanted. In Winnipeg the yards were so inadequate that it was impossible to feed or water cattle; and they were shrunk to such an extent before being purchased by the combine that a better price could be procured by shipping all the way to Toronto, and paying heavy freight charges. He suggested that they work in with the shippers and stockmen of Alberta and Saskatchewan to have the Dominion government build a large stockyard for the whole three provinces. Steve Benson, of Neepawa, told of the correspondence he had with Dr. Rutherford on the subject, and also with E. J. Palmer, secretary of the Meats' Export Company, a body of stockmen and shippers, who were taking the matter up in Alberta. It developed from this that the Alberta men were trying to improve the

Continued on Page 34

An interesting story, relating the facts that a farmer found out about a Trade Mark.

This is a plain, truthful story about a farmer who lost dollars—hundreds of them—by saving cents.

He knew how to farm—how to get every quarter out of his cattle and the soil.

But—there was one thing this farmer did not know.

He did not know as much about

Bird Neponset Products as he should.

He did not know that the Trade

Mark you see in this announcement

was a guarantee of lasting quality—

a guarantee just as good as gold.

So he roofed his barn with a roofing

very similar in appearance to Paroid

Roofing. It cost just as much to

apply that roofing as it would have

cost to apply Paroid, and, when

applied, it *looked* good. It even

looked fairly good at the end of the

first season's wear. But during the

second winter Jack Frost bit into it,

April Showers soaked it. The hot

summer sun blistered it. Fall's

driving rains swept through it. A two years' test

reduced this handsome roofing into a mushy,

leaky business that called for a new roof.

Then this farmer investigated the roofing ques-

tion. He discovered that *Bird Neponset Products*



TRADE MARK
MADE IN CANADA

had stood the test of time—that Paroid Roofing is no uncertainty. He found out that the "Little Girl" and the name "Neponset" was the century-old firm's guarantee of *Quality and Durability*.

It's easy to figure out how he lost considerable money on his barn alone. He also lost money

on his poultry shed. And he was

mighty lucky that he didn't lose

more on both. But, he was a

philosopher as well as a farmer.

He ripped off the "Just as good"

roofing and covered his buildings

with Paroid. Let him finish the

story: "A man who pays atten-

tion to his business on the farm

can make money. But when

it comes to erecting or repairing

buildings it's the easiest thing in

the world to waste hundreds of

dollars. The important thing about

farm buildings *is* the right roofing.

The wrong roofing is never worth

its first cost—never worth laying.

Because I was fooled once I investigated the

roofing question, now I know. Take my advice,

when building or repairing, look for the "Little

Girl" Trade Mark—before buying roofing. That

Trade Mark is on every roll of

PAROID ROOFING

—an absolute guarantee of value based on the time test—the only test there is—for a roofing. F. W. Bird & Son are the originators of the complete Roofing Kit—there's cement, nails, rust-proof caps and complete directions for laying in each roll of Paroid.

OUR OFFER: When you see Paroid on your roof—if it is not satisfactory tell us and we will send you a check for the cost of the roofing and the cost of applying it. If any BIRD NEPONSET PRODUCT ever proves defective in manufacture we will replace it. If a broader guarantee than this could be made we would make it.

N. B. Write to our Building Counsel Department for free information concerning any building problem you may have to solve. Give full particulars, and state exact dimensions.

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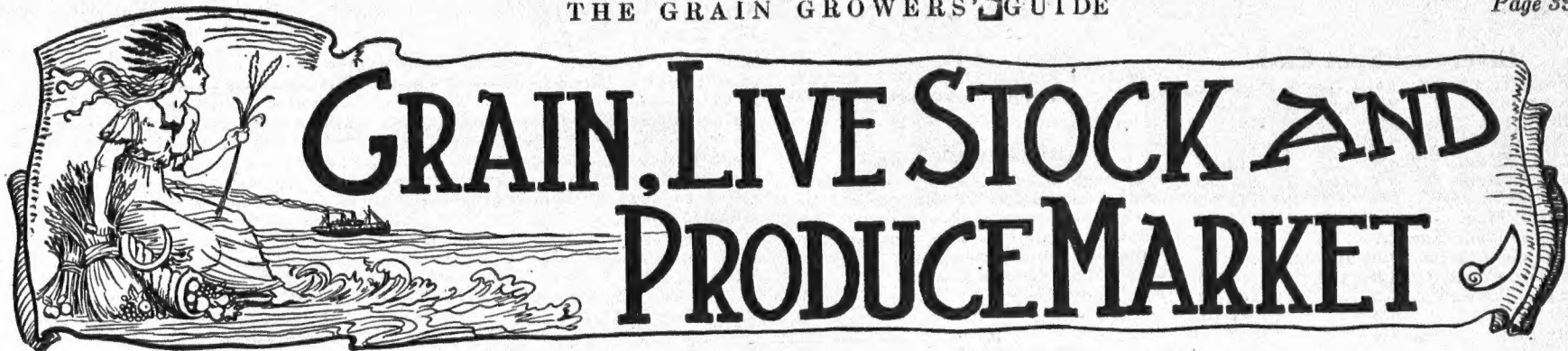
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Mention this paper when replying.



Situation Unchanged

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, MARCH 21, 1910)

Wheat.—When writing our last market letter on the 14th inst., we might, as far as price changes go, have duplicated that letter at this time of writing, because in that time the market has been almost stationary, the May option closing today at almost the identical price of a week ago. The demand for cash wheat in the meantime has been very steady with slightly increasing premiums. This is accounted for, of course, by the near approach of the opening of navigation.

Receipts, or farmers' shipments, have not been as heavy as looked for. This is probably accounted for by the exceedingly early spring which we are experiencing; also the breaking up of the roads much earlier than the farmers expected. Should our present mild weather continue, receipts should fall off very readily from now on, and thus create a better demand for our cash wheat. Importing countries have been quite indifferent of our market here. However, they have advanced some since our last report and quite a lot has been worked for export. This is also helping the demand for our cash wheat.

Oats have again declined, and have now got to the point where they are almost in line for export to the Old Country. Such being the case it does not seem to us as if they could go lower, although receipts have been exceedingly heavy. This can be accounted for by the fact that at country points they are cleaning out their elevators in order to close them up.

Barley has not been saleable; at least not the grades below No. 3. Some No. 3 barley has been sold the past week at from 48 to 48½ cents store, but there has been days when it has been impossible to make sales at any price. However, we hope soon to see a demand for the lower grades of barley and when this comes, hope to see prices better.

Flax has been exceedingly strong and the demand good.

Liverpool Market Letter

(BY HENRY WILLIAMS & CO., LIVERPOOL, MARCH 11, 1910)

During the week wheat futures have ruled steady, today's prices showing an advance of ½d. for March, ¾d. for July, May being exceptionally ¾d. lower. Cargoes of white wheat from the Pacific coast of America nominally 6d. lower, Australians 9d. to 1/- lower, Indians 3d. to 6d. lower, Russian and Danubians nominally 3d. lower. Argentine cargoes, 9d. to 1/- lower. Shipments this week to Liverpool, 20,000 qrs., U.K. direct, 50,500, continent direct 276,000, orders 110,500 equalling 457,500 against 440,500 last week and 631,500 last year. Latest cables report market quiet with a declining tendency during the week. Arrivals moderate and quality satisfactory. Russia reports rather badly of the winter wheat crop; frost damage is said to be serious in the Caucasian and the Don districts and interior holders inclined to be firmer with the stocks they have on hand. Roumania reports very favorable weather, spring sowing proceeding rapidly. Hungary reports favorable weather and the crop outlook is said to be excellent. Italy reports favorable weather; there is rather more enquiry for foreign wheat. Spain reports beneficial rains which have improved the crop outlook. Germany reports very fine weather and crops are said to be progressing satisfactorily, though there is still a good deal of uneasiness in case of late frost as the seedings are very forward. France reports better weather; crops, however, in most of the flooded districts are still under water and nothing can be told until the floods have subsided. India continues to report favorably of crop outlook and new wheat is offering moderately freely. Australia.—shipments are rather smaller and shippers are inclined to resist any further drop in the market. The quantity of wheat and flour afloat for the U.K. has increased 325,000 qrs. on the week, while that for the continent has increased 80,000; the total for Europe is now 5,825,000, against 7,155,000 last year and 7,475,000 qrs. at the same time in 1908. Russian and Black Sea shipments.—Ports of call, 17,000; U.K., 84,000; France, 14,000; Germany, 40,000; Belgium, 9,000; Holland, 112,000; Italy, 32,000; Spain, 11,000; other countries, 109,000 qrs. equalling 418,000 last week, against 466,000 previous week.

Continental Europe Wheat Situation

(BY H. WIENER & CO., ANTWERP, MARCH 11, 1910)

Wheat in America closes about unchanged, after heavy fluctuations up and down during the week. Some rather bearish cables were sent to Europe describing the situation to be rather unsound. The government report estimates the reserves in farmers' hands at about 175 millions of bushels, which, with the exception of the last two, would be the highest since ten years, but to these reserves must be added the large stocks with millers, while the domestic demand for spot was not at all cheerful.

These statements were, however, upset by the continuance of alleged bad weather in the winter wheat states and the decline has easily been recovered. On the other hand it is claimed that even some noticeable damage is compensated by the much larger acreage, amounting to about 3,000,000 acres more than last year, while in December the condition was eight to ten points better and July is still five cents higher than a year ago, when, on account of the decreased acreage and the unfavorable autumn, the outlook for the winter wheat was the poorest we have had for some years.

Perhaps also must we be somewhat sceptical about these damages, because it is doubtless that the farmers are the biggest holders of wheat (our readers will remember our frequent presumptions in this respect) and therefore they have the greatest interest to magnify all incidents which can contribute to maintain or advance prices.

It is, at any rate, sure that we shall not be lacking wheat for the remainder of the season, as the weekly shipments without the assistance of the Russian Asow, are fully covering our wants and we expect certainly no diminution of supplies when navigation is open in Russia, as well as in Canada, while Plate is, with the mediocrity of her quality and the probability of increased shipments after the too long reserve, not precisely a bullish factor.

Once, therefore, the fact established that our sources are sufficient for the remainder of the season, the prices which they will be sold at will depend upon the course of the weather, as accordingly to it farmers will be more or less ready to part with their reserves.

We, on our part, find these different elements so desperate that the policy from hand to mouth is more than ever indicated. The basis of prices is not low, but farmers, with the power the last years have given them, are quite capable to maintain same, if either in America or in Russia, there should be serious apprehensions as to the growing crop. The coming months must decide this. Only the unfavorable temperature might justify another year of present values, while, in normal circumstances, we mean that the actual level is certainly too high for the coming season.

The European visible supply is estimated at 9,775,000 qrs., against 9,400,000 qrs. last week and 9,575,000 qrs. last year. The American visible supply is said to be 36,567,000 bushels against 36,400,000 and 43,132,000 bushels.

Maize has ruled again very dull and further influenced by the American decline; offers from that quarter were liberal, but buyers refuse to touch this quality, owing to the uncertainty of condition. European maize also is freely offered with prices in buyers favor, while there is a better demand for Plate new crop. According to recent estimations, the crop is said to turn out an average one with a probable export surplus of about two and a quarter million tons.

Barley, oats and rye remain quiet with a difficult sale.

Linseed closes firmer at an advance of about two per cent. on the week. Business is moving within narrow limits, with little consumptive demand for spot and afloat and moderate first hand offerings, the latter being not in excess of the small requirements for covering purposes. The undertone of the market is pretty firm, shipments for Europe being rather moderate and linseed-oil enjoying a better demand. The dark point in the situation is the bad sale of cake with spring-like weather all round, which induces crushers not to buy anything in excess of their immediate wants. The firmness of the U.S. always keeps up prices in Argentine and Europe, much more than the slight reduction in the estimates of the Indian crop, which have again given lieu to the customary exaggeration for speculative purposes.

Liverpool General Market Report

(FROM THE CORN TRADE NEWS, MARCH 8, 1910)

Wheat cargoes are dull and easier.

Australian wheat cargoes.—38/9 (approx. \$1.16½) asked for 14,000 qrs. South-Vict., Feb.-March. 38/6 (approx. \$1.15½) asked for three ports. Parcels to Liverpool for Feb.-March and March-April are held at 37/7½ (approx. \$1.12½).

Russian wheat cargoes are easier. Azoff-Black Sea, March-April offers at 38/10½ (approx. \$1.16½) to 39/6 (approx. \$1.18½).

River Plate wheat cargoes.—37/1½ (approx. \$1.11½) asked 37/- (approx. \$1.11) buys 5,000 tons Rosafe, 61½ lbs., loading. 37/- (approx. \$1.11) wanted for 2,700 tons afloat. 36/3 (approx. \$1.08½) buys 4,500 tons Barusso, 61 lbs. afloat. 36/1½ (approx. \$1.08½) asked for parcels to Liverpool of Barusso, 62 lbs., Feb.-March. 37/3 (approx. \$1.11½) asked for Rosafe, 61½ lbs., afloat. 36/4½ (approx. \$1.09½) asked in London for parcels of Barusso, 62 lbs., afloat. 36/3 (approx. \$1.08½) for Feb.-March.

Canadian and U.S.A. wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are very quiet and offered at yesterday's prices. Parcels to London are quiet but steady.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. L'p'l.)	Afloat	38/4½	approx. \$1.15½
No. 1 Nor. Man.	March-April	38/7½	" 1.15½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	March-April	38/1½	" 1.14½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	March-April	37/7½	" 1.12½
No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. Ldn.)	Afloat	39/4½	" 1.18½
No. 1 Nor. Man.	April-May	39/3	" 1.17½
No. 2 Nor. Man.	March	38/6	" 1.15½
No. 3 Nor. Man.	March	38/4½	" 1.15½

Indian wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are easy, ½d. to 1d. lower for new crop.

Choice White Kurrachee	Afloat	38/1½	approx. \$1.17
Choice White Kurrachee	May-June	7/6	" 1.08

Indian parcels for London are mostly 3d. to 6d. lower.

Choice White Kurrachee	May-June	38/-	approx. \$1.14
No. 2 Club Calcutta	March	40/-	" 1.20
No. 2 Club Calcutta	April-May	38/6	" 1.15½

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.		
13,000 qrs. South-Aust.	Feb. shipment	38/10½ approx. \$1.16½
FRIDAY, MARCH 4.		
3,200 tons Rosafe	Afloat	37/7½ approx. \$1.12½

SALES OF PARCELS

(LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	March-April	38/10½ approx. \$1.16½
THURSDAY, MARCH 3.		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	March-April	38/9 approx. \$1.16½
TUESDAY, MARCH 8.		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Arrived	38/1½ approx. \$1.14½

(LONDON)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	39/9 approx. \$1.19½
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	39/3 " 1.17½
FRIDAY, MARCH 4.		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	39/1½ approx. \$1.17½
MONDAY, MARCH 7.		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man.	Afloat	39/3 approx. \$1.17½
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man.	Afloat	38/9 " 1.16½

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax, sold for May delivery.

DATE	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Mar. 16	106	36	200
Mar. 17	106½	36½	200
Mar. 18	106½	35½	203
Mar. 19	106½	35½	206
Mar. 21	106½	35½	206
Mar. 22	106½	35½	208

Liverpool Spot Cash

From THE CORN TRADE NEWS, MARCH 8

Australian	8/6 1/2 approx.	\$1.23
Blue Stem	8/5	1.21 1-5
White Walla	8/3 1/2	1.19 2-5
1 Nor. Man.	8/3	1.18 4-5
2 Nor. Man.	8/2	1.17 3-5
3 Nor. Man.	8/1	1.16 2-5
4 Nor. Man.	7/10 1/2	1.13 2-5
Choice White Karachi		
Ordinary terms 8/0 1/2 approx.		\$1.15 1/2
2 Hard Winter	8/3	1.18 4-5
2 Red Winter	8/3	1.18 4-5
Barusso	8/5 1/2	1.21 4-5
Russian	8/4	1.20

The Weeks Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of wheat inspected during the week ending March 21:

Spring Wheat		
	1909	1910
1 Hard	5	....
1 Northern	524	155
2 Nor.	458	399
3 Northern	211	320
No. 4	64	144
Feed	....	10
Rejected No. 1	42	51
Rejected No. 2	47	60
No grade	12	20
Rejected	24	14
Condemned	....	2
No. 5	1	82
No. 6	3	23
Total	1402	1178

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

WHEAT OATS BARLEY			
March 18, 1910			
Ft. William	2,219,452	1,641,448	169,242
Pt. Arthur	3,834,468	2,579,411	342,581
Depot H'b'r	6,110	....	....
Meaford	10,300	20,152	46,073
Mid. Tiffin	945,712	687,052	35,406
Collingwood	25,266	4,470	51,727
Owen Sound	65,000	5,000	36,000
Goderich	92,797	38,965	7,661
Sarnia, Pt.			
Edward	31,000	2,500	12,100
Pt. Colborne	69,839	94,557	15,951
Kingston	69,000	42,500	13,000
Prescott	67,810	....	....
Montreal	106,945	289,338	53,239
Quebec	9,500	72,000	56,000
St. John			
N.B.	374,309	29,447	37,712
Total vis.	10,378,521	5,983,142	946,694
Last week	10,673,148	5,522,119	1,040,158
Last year	6,751,186	3,513,496	689,030

Primary Receipts and Shipments

WHEAT		
	LAST WEEK	LAST YEAR
Receipts	814,000	681,000
Shipments	217,000	307,000
CORN		
Receipts	625,000	655,000
Shipments	349,000	421,000
Total clearances of wheat and flour, 76,000.		

Comparative Visible

LAST PREVIOUS LAST			
WEEK WEEK YEAR			
Wheat	26,798,000	26,417,000	37,080,000
Corn	14,456,000	13,882,000	6,352,000
Oats	9,372,000	9,391,000	9,141,000
IN STORE IN HOLD			
Pt. Arthur	274,555	216,522	....
Midland	65,000	67,000	....
Collingwood	27,070	....	47,038
Goderich	70,068	160,280	65,064
Sarnia	15,000	33,000	....
Pt. Colborne	15,595	....	....
Thorold	75,000	....	....
Duluth	506,000	....	....
Buffalo	1,301,125	....	....
Total afloat	1,307,125	476,802	112,102

World's Shipments

Total shipments of wheat were 9,312,000 bushels as against 11,408,000 bushels previous week and 11,328,000 bushels last year. Comparison by countries was as follows:

LAST PREVIOUS LAST			
WEEK WEEK YEAR			
American	2,032,000	1,664,000	2,192,000
Russian	2,360,000	2,840,000	1,472,000
Danube	360,000	468,000	320,000
Argentina	1,712,000	4,064,000	4,848,000
India	240,000	336,000	....
Australia	2,432,000	1,608,000	2,480,000
Chili, North			
Africa	176,000	408,000	16,000
Corn	1,772,000	2,064,000	2,088,000

WHEAT ON PASSAGE

Wheat	5,280,000	49,984,000	56,696,000
Corn	5,671,000	5,566,000	6,053,000

Butter and Eggs

During the past week there has been another sharp decline in eggs, and the receipts are becoming greater daily. The following quotations were received from Winnipeg retail merchants:

Choice dairy butter	30c.
New laid eggs	25c.

Hay

Quotations on hay are still maintained as follows:

Native Hay, No. 1	\$10.00
Native Hay, No. 2	9.00
Timothy, No. 1	15.00
Timothy, No. 2	12.00

Potatoes

Quotation still remains at from 35 cents bushel in car load lots.

Hides, Tallow and Wool

By McMillan Fur and Wool Co.

Green frozen hides	8c.
Green frozen calf	11c.
Dry Flint butcher hides	17 to 18c.
Dry rough and fallen hides	13c.
Seneca Root	45c.
Wool	8 to 11c.

Dressed Poultry

Winnipeg retailers who purchase direct from the producer, quote the following prices per pound, for dressed poultry, dry plucked, and with the head and feet off:

Chickens	20c.
Fowls	16c.
Turkeys	20c.
Geese	16c.
Ducks	15 to 16c.

Dressed Meat

Winnipeg retail butchers are offering the following prices this week for dressed meats shipped in good clean shape:

Hind quarter beef	7 1/2c.
Forequarters	6c.
Dressed hogs, 125-150 lbs.	11c.
Dressed hogs, over 200 lbs.	10c.
Heavy veal	8 1/2c.
Small calf under 100 lbs.	8c.
Dressed lamb	13c.
Dressed mutton	10c.

Liverpool Live Stock

MARCH 21

John Rogers & Co. report the Birkenhead market as very slow today, buyers being scarce, but with the small numbers offered Saturday's prices were well maintained, viz., States cattle from 13 1/2 to 14 1/2c. per pound, and Canadians 13 1/2 to 13 3/4c.

Montreal Live Stock

MARCH 21

Prime beefs sold 6c. to 7c. per pound, but some were better than usual, and a steer weighing 1,440 pounds was sold at 8c. pound. Pretty good animals 5c. to 6c. and common stock 3 1/2c. to 4 1/2c. pound. Calves were 4c. to 7c. pound; sheep 5c. to 5 1/2c. pound; lambs, 7c. to 7 1/2c. pound; good lots of fat hogs about 10 1/2c. pound.

Chicago Live Stock

MARCH 21

Cattle—Receipts 21,000. Choice to prime steers, \$8.15 to \$8.65. Good to choice heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.75. Good to choice calves, \$9.75 to \$10.50. Butcher's

bulls, \$5.25 to \$6.25. Selected feeders \$6.25 to \$6.60. Good to choice stockers, \$5.15 to \$5.85.

Hogs—Receipts 35,000. Choice heavy, \$10.90 to \$11. Butcher's, \$10.85 to \$11. Light mixed, \$10.60 to \$10.75. Choice light, \$10.75 to \$10.85. Heavy packing, \$10.80 to \$10.95. Good to choice pigs, \$10.30 to \$10.60.

Lambs, \$10 to \$10.30. Shearling lambs \$7.76 to \$9.30. Good to choice wethers, \$8.25 to \$8.70. Good to choice yearlings, \$8.75 to \$9. Shorn lambs, \$8.75 to \$9.60. Shorn sheep, \$7 to \$8.

Alberta Hay Prices

(Special despatch to THE GUIDE from Calgary Grain & Supply Co.)

Timothy. Alberta common points, \$10 to \$12.

Upland. \$6 to \$7.

The demand is very slack and the market weak on account of continued fine weather.

COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE LIVE STOCK CONDITIONS

Continued from page 32

chilled meat trade, and they have asked the Dominion government to help them, but as an expenditure of over eight millions was necessary, no action had as yet been taken.

In referring to the Winnipeg meat supply Mr. Palmer pointed out that this must be worked out in connection with the meat export trade. This was the method employed in every country in the world except Canada.

Take it Out of the Farmers

J. B. Baird, M.P.P. said, that one of the principle causes of complaint were the delays in transportation. Some of these delays, he said, were simply awful. He explained the action taken by the stock shippers' association, and told of a report presented by A. Frank Dillinger, the railway commission expert. The railway commission had so far made no order, but the railways it was understood would improve conditions along the lines laid down by Mr. Dillinger. The C. P. R. had promised to do so, and the commission was now taking the matter up with the C. N. R.

Mr. Baird referred to the loss in weight on account of delays, and of the poor conditions of the stockyards. He admitted freely that what the shipper lost was taken out of the farmers. Owing to crowded conditions at the yards it was impossible to water stock, and he had frequently sold animals to a buyer who had only a view of their backs. He explained that with an open market commission men would be able to buy cattle. At the present time the shippers are in the hands of the big dealers, as they advance them the money to buy the stock. The commission men would not be responsible to the abattoir men, and the farmer would as a consequence get competition for his beef animals. George Allison explained that in his district the buyers only had one price, and all animals, whether good or bad, looked alike to them. One of these buyers was asked what was the reason for this, and he replied that he had instructions from headquarters not to pay more. Mr. Allison said the buyer in one district was careful not to interfere with the buyer in the adjoining district.

R. C. Henders stated that there was undoubtedly a combination in the city of Winnipeg which controlled both the retail trade and the buying end, and because of this control could dictate any terms they liked. He told of a friend who purchased lamb retail for 30 cents a pound when the quotations on the market were 5 1/2 cents, live weight.

On Friday morning the committee met

the board of control for the city of Winnipeg, when they presented a definite statement of facts bearing on the subject, with a view of inducing the controllers to take the initiative in the establishment of a civic stockyards and abattoir. Strong views on the subject were expressed by all the speakers and Mayor Evans, in answering the deputation said, that the city would co-operate in every way with the other bodies interested, but advocated the appointment of a commission to look into the matter thoroughly.

In the afternoon the committee crossed the Red River to St. Boniface and met the council there. The mayor explained the situation as previously outlined, and suggested that the government guarantee the bonds necessary to finance the undertaking. He promised every assistance to the commission which would be appointed by the government.

From the St. Boniface council chamber the deputation proceeded to the office of Hon. Robert Rogers, acting premier, and were introduced to him and to Hon. J. H. Howden by George Steel, member for Cypress. D. W. McCuaig, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, pointed out the way the market was being manipulated and the inadequacy of the stockyards. He urged the immediate appointment of a commission and suggested that the western provinces and the Dominion government be also asked to help. J. G. Barron and Stephen Benson gave a long recital of the unfair conditions which were proving so disastrous to the live stock industry. Mr. Rogers, in replying, said that, as the government grant of \$25,000 offered two years ago towards a public abattoir had not been taken up, it was decided this year to double the amount. He said the commission would be appointed within a week. It would be the duty of the commission to ascertain why the Union Stockyards' Company was inactive; they would be backed by the government in any effort to settle any difficulties that they found were delaying matters. In speaking of the money grant, he said, that if the commission submitted a good sound proposition that would establish an open market, the government was willing to give even more than fifty thousand dollars.

CREDIT SOCIETIES' BILL

F. D. Monk's bill in respect to co-operative credit societies was finally passed by the banking and commerce committee of the commons, on March 17, and reported to the house.

At the suggestion of the department of state an amendment was adopted which provides that every society organized shall establish and maintain a guarantee fund for securing deposits made with it, and also providing that every society shall pay into the fund at least ten per cent. of its profits until such fund shall equal the maximum amount held on deposit.

Messrs. H. F. Kyle and G. B. Kyle have formed co-partnership under the name of The Winnipeg Motor Boat Co., with headquarters at 151 Portage Ave., East, Winnipeg, for the purpose of handling motor boats, knocked down and complete, together with hardware and other accessories for this line of business.

Mr. Jeremiah Anderson, a well known Grain Grower of Hillburn, Sask., called at THE GUIDE office recently to express his gratitude towards a specialist in Rome, N.Y., by whom he has been treated during the past two months for cancer. From Mr. Anderson's description of his ailment and the completeness of the cure which has been effected, the specialist in question should prove a boon to like sufferers.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM MARCH 16-22, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										BARLEY				OATS		FLAX		
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	3	4	Rej. Feed	2 cw. 3 cw.	1 NW 1 Man	Rej.
	104 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	96 1/2	....	....	....	99	97	97	96	97 1/2	95 1/2	....	....	....	34 1/2	....	....
16	104 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	96 1/2	....	....	....	100	98	98	97	98 1/2	96 1/2	47 1/2	....	....	34 1/2	....	....
17	104 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	96 1/2	....	....	....	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	48	....	....	34 1/2	....	....
18	105 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	97 1/2	90	88	....	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	48	....	....	34	....	....
19	105 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	97 1/2	90	88	....	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	48	....	....	34	....	....
21	105 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	97 1/2	90	88	100 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	48	34
22	105 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	98	90	88	101	99	99	98	100	98	48	34 1/2



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MY OFFER:

no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely nothing but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will just stop and think a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

Why I Want to Lend You this Phonograph:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine Edison Phonograph. Nearly everyone is familiar with the screechy, unnatural sounds produced by the imitation machines (some of which though inferior are very expensive). After hearing the old style and imitation machines people become prejudiced against all kinds of "Talking Machines." Now, there's only one way to convince these people that the Edison is superior, and that is to let the people actually see and hear this remarkable instrument for themselves. That is why I am making this offer. I can't tell you one-twentieth of the wonders of the Edison. Nothing I can say or write will make you actually hear the grand, full beauty of its tones. No words can begin to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine Fireside Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute, or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. The wonders of the Fireside Edison defy the power of any pen to describe. Neither will I try to tell you how, when you're tired, nervous and blue, the Edison will soothe you, comfort and rest you, and give you new strength to take up the burdens of life afresh. The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.

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Just sign your name and address on this coupon now, and mail it to us. I will send you our superbly illustrated Edison Phonograph Catalog, the very latest list of Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records (over 1,500 of them) and our Free Trial Certificate entitling you to this grand offer. Sign this coupon or send postal or letter now. No obligations, just get the catalogs. Write now—today—sure.

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All I ask you to do is to invite as many as possible of your friends to hear this wonderful Fireside Edison. You will want to do that anyway, because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that out of the number of your friends who will hear your machine there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument. In fact we appoint no such agents and at the rock-bottom price on this wonderful new outfit we could not allow any commission to anyone.

If You Want to Keep the Phonograph—that is if you wish to make the Phonograph your own, you may do so, but it is **not** compulsory. This is a free trial. You may send it back at our expense if you wish. I won't be surprised, however, if you wish to keep the machine after having it in your own home. If you do wish to keep it, either remit us the price in full, or if you prefer, we will allow you to pay for it on the easiest kind of payments.

Our Easy Payment Plan

So many people really want a phonograph who cannot pay all cash that I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. \$2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, no guarantee from a third party, no going before a notary public, in fact, no publicity of any kind, and the payments are so very small, and our terms so liberal that you never notice the payments.

Owners of Edisons, New Fireside Model Now Ready! All those who already own an Edison phonograph can wonderfully improve their old machines, making them almost like the new Fireside, and can also get the **SUPERB** new 1910 Edison **Amberol** records, the loudest, clearest, most beautiful records ever made, playing **TWICE AS LONG** as any of the records heretofore made. **Owners of Edisons**—write for **FREE** circular AA, describing all this.—F. K. BABSON, Manager.

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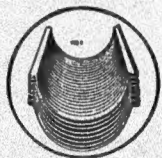
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This compactness saves freight and makes it easy to handle them. You put the sections together like this:



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And you've got a piping that will outlast anything of the kind there is. Better get the book and sample and study it.

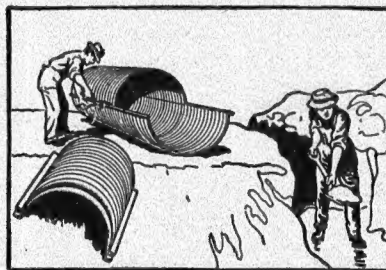
G. H. Pedlar

GET your township reeve or warden to study Pedlar Culverts. Send for the Free Book and show him why this Culvert surpasses for all ditch drainage, for restraining small streams, for every use that any culvert can serve. You will profit through lowered taxes, better roads and abolished washouts. Send for the book and interest your township's officials. You will benefit by what they will learn.

For a very moderate cost you can instal a perfect sewage-disposal system on your farm, using a suitably-sized Pedlar Culvert. You can realize the full value of the liquid manure your animals produce by draining your stable-floors with Pedlar Culvert—and that highly valuable manure is usually wasted on farms. Pedlar Culvert makes it easy to water your cattle in winter. And there are a score of other uses for it on the farm.

Nothing vies with Pedlar Culvert as a well-curbing or a cistern lining. The thick galvanizing absolutely protects the metal of these Culverts from rust or corrosion, and the metal itself protects the water supply from contamination. For draining swampy spots around the farm, or for irrigation ditches and under-drains Pedlar Culverts far excel tile or cement piping, are much less costly, much easier to instal and infinitely more durable.

Pedlar Culvert is made, in every standard size from 8 to 72 inches diameter, of Special Billet Iron of the best quality, in extra heavy gauge. This Billet Iron is curved into semi-cylinders—curved while cold, so the sizes never vary a fraction. These half-cylinders are then corrugated by a pressure of sixty tons to the square inch. After being corrugated, the whole surface and each edge is heavily galvanized and made positively rust-proof.



A few hours' work—no special skill needed—and an indestructible culvert is in place ready for use.



PEDLAR CULVERT

is made in Nestable Sections from the Best Billet Iron, heavily galvanized and deeply corrugated.

It is the simplest kind of work to put these half-sections of Pedlar Culvert together permanently. One half-cylinder is placed on another, and the flange-rib on each side is rigidly compressed flat by the huge pressure exerted by a simple but effective tool. No bolts, no rivets, no makeshifts—but a triple-thick locking rib-flange that gives Pedlar Culvert immense strength. Thus it will stand crushing strains that would destroy any other piping.

This peculiar flat-flange triple-thick rib makes the most perfect joint possible—nearly as good as if it were welded. Yet it allows for expansion and contraction under heat or cold. Thus a Pedlar Culvert will not spring nor split even though frozen solidly full of ice. Also the triple-rib flange principle makes it possible to break joints in putting this Culvert together, something you cannot do with any other culvert or with cement piping or tile.

Pedlar Culverts are the most portable, as well as the most durable, of any piping for any purpose. Being made in half-cylinders, they are nestable—so that a great many linear feet of culvert occupy but few cubic feet of car or wagon space. This economizes freight and carriage costs, and makes it easy to transport this Culvert even in rough country. You should get the free book and sample culvert that makes the whole story clear. State your possible needs when you write for the book, and let us quote prices.

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127 Rue du Pont	321-3 Craig St.
OTTAWA	TORONTO
423 Sussex St.	111-113 Bay St.
LONDON	CHATHAM
86 King St.	200 King St. W.
PORT ARTHUR	WINNIPEG
45 Cumberland St.	76 Lombard St.
REGINA	CALGARY
1901 Railway St. South	1112 First St. W.
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